MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

E. D. JERMAIN.....H. H. BRIGHTMAN

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1859.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
10:30 A. M.	12:00 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:15 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

7:25 A. M.	2:25 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	2:50 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

9:15 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	11:32 P. M.	

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

7:25 A. M.	9:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	2:55 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:20 P. M.	11:25 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

12:00 M.	2:50 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD AND THE EAST.—The Collingwood Line of first-class steamships leave—one every day, from Boumen's dock, foot of West Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.—Screw steamers, with good accommodations for passengers, leave the different transportation docks every day for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &C.—The Steamer Gazelle leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock at 8 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &C.—The steamer Traveller leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock every evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The Foreign News—An Armistice.

The steamship *Africa*, which arrived at New York yesterday, brings unlooked-for intelligence from the Seat of War. Instead of the expected battle on the line of Adige, we learn that an armistice has been agreed upon, which is to last till the 15th of August. The proposal for the armistice was made, it appears, by the Emperor of France, and was promptly accepted by the Emperor of Austria. There are various conjectures as to the motive which induced LOUIS NAPOLEON to take this step, but in the absence of fuller details, conjecture is idle. An armistice, in the midst of such a war as has been waged in Italy, is a very decided step towards the restoration of Peace. A breathing spell of five or six weeks is thereby afforded to the belligerents. During that interval, the passions engendered by war, will have ample time to subside, and reason will resume her wonted sway.

The question will then recur to the contending parties and will be disensed in cold blood, what is to be gained by the prosecution of hostilities, involving such an awful sacrifice of human life and such an enormous expenditure of money? The answer to this query, in the present condition of Austrian and French finances, will be, that WAR is the most expensive of all "luxuries," and PEACE, at any price, what both parties need and desire.

With this predisposition, on the part of France and Austria, the armistice will be followed by PEACE, provided that the House of Hapsburg, forgetting its ancient pride and looking only to present policy, will consent to surrender its Italian possessions. Short of this, NAPOLEON cannot safely make peace, unless he is content to change his boasted character as Liberator of Italy for that of the Gladiator who only fights for fame and thinks human suffering a small price for the laurel wreath of victory. And even then NAPOLEON will have upon his hands the incipient revolutions in Hungary, the States of the Church, &c., which it will require no ordinary statesmanship to control, or repress. But, until we hear further, speculation is at fault as to the reason, or results of the armistice.

THE WRECK OF THE ARAGO.—JOHN H. THOMPSON, Esq., of Chicago, the *Journal* states, was a passenger of the steamship Arago, which was wrecked on the 28th June, in Trespassy Bay, about seventy-three miles from St. John's, N. F. Mr. THOMPSON lost most of his baggage, and a majority of the passengers more or less of their's.

Mr. T. attributes the disaster entirely to the neglect of the officers in command. The Captain had his lady-love aboard, and devoted much more attention to her than to the safety of the ship and its passengers. He also showed, apparently, an indifference in regard to the safety of the baggage of the passengers, after the vessel struck upon the rocks, and to the comfort of the sick, and the women and the children.

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.—On Thursday last Mr. THOS. M. COOK, a reporter of the Detroit *Free Press*, was arrested at Windsor, on a warrant issued by Justice Salter, of Sandwich, charged with a libel on a Custom House employee, at Windsor, named BATLEY. The libel was an article published in that paper, some weeks since, charging BATLEY with attempt to commit a rape upon the person of a young girl. The account was lengthy and considerably spiced, as is usual with that print, and was reiterated in two or three successive publications. The man was examined on the charge and acquitted.

Mr. COOK entered into a recognizance to appear and answer hereafter and was discharged.

DEMOCRATIC WAR UPON JUDGE DOUGLAS.—The *Constitution*, BUCHANAN'S Washington organ, of July 16, devotes half a column to Judge DOUGLAS, in connection with his late letter on the Presidency. It says:

"If the peculiar friends of Judge Douglas were disposed to answer with defiance the curt and sarcastic sentence with which the Nashville organ of Mr Ex-Senator Bell, of Tennessee, disposed of the Illinois Senator's doctrines as being quite as bad and inimical to the South as those of the Black Republicans, if those friends were indignant at the organ of the Virginia whigs cooly advising him to support their old-line candidate of a third party as his only hope of political redemption—they must be still more annoyed at the rather pungent pleasantry of Gov. Chase's organ at Cincinnati, the *Commercial*. This mouth-piece of the candidate of the Ohio Black Republicans, takes the matter in much better humor than the Nashville *Banner*. Neither does it, like the Richmond *Whig*, recommend to Judge Douglas to fall in among the rank and file and support an opposition leader. The *Citizen* simply contents himself with emphatic declaration that the Judge cannot be nominated at Charleston after such an *ultimatum*—that his nomination is out of question—that he is not that "lofty and enviable personage" the available man; and leaves the Illinois Senator and his friends, with this fact staring them in the face, to consider what then?"

THE CROPS—FINE PROSPECTS FOR THE FARMERS.—We learn from a gentleman of this village, who has been through a considerable part of this section of the country, also in Dodge county, that the wheat crop is in fine condition. The straw is not so rank as it was in former years, but the heads are larger and well filled with plump kernels, averaging nearly twice as many to the head as that of last year. The corn is growing amazingly, and taking it all in all, there has not been a better prospect for the farmers for some years past than there is this season.

We learn from different persons that harvesting will commence next week, and that farmers think the wheat generally is out of reach of damage from rust.—*Columbus Journal, July 20.*

NEW YORK, July 21—3 P. M.

The ship Sarah Minot, of Boston, reported burned at sea while bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, was of 1,100 tons burthen, and valued at $60,000. She was owned by Wm. F. Weld.

Three Colored Persons Kidnapped at Chicago—Great Excitement—All the Kidnappers but One Arrested.

The Chicago *Press & Tribune* of yesterday has an account of the successful kidnapping of three fugitive slaves at Chicago, by CHAS. NOYES, CHARLES W. SMITH, city detectives under a former administration, and an ex-policeman DEWEY, through the agency and assistance of one WILLIAM TURNER, a colored man who acted as the tool of the men hunters to betray his fellow-countrymen back into bondage. We copy the main portion of the *Press & Tribune's* account of the affair:

It appears that some three weeks since three articles of personal property, belonging to Capt. Frost, of St. Louis, committed a larceny, each of himself, his body, and transferred that article belonging to Capt. Frost, to this city—in short, ran away, under their ignorant interpretation of that "glittering generality" that "all men are created free."

They came to this city. Their names were Washington Anderson, James Anderson, his brother, and Henry Scott, their cousin. The latter has a brother in this city, and the three fugitives settled down here to reside. A reward of $2,500 was offered by Capt. Frost for the recovery of his property, his lively chattels. The reward was tempting and met and conquered the eyes and scruples of the detectives, and they having ascertained the whereabouts of the runaways, laid their plans.

Turner was then in the employ of Charles Noyes, and took care of his rooms, and the boy Oertman, who knew the fugitives by sight, was sent up from St. Louis. Through Turner, Noyes and Smith found access to the Andersons and Scott, and began their overtures. Sagacious detectives both, these plans were skillfully laid. Noyes was about to retire from city life; he was going to the country; he was in love with the fields, had bought a farm in the western part of the State, and these "boys" were just the men to whom he could entrust its culture. He was liberal in his offers of wages, and Smith was eloquent in expatiating on the charms of the life they would enjoy with Mr. Noyes.

To make the thing work more smoothly, and there is a skill in this that leads us to admire Mr. Noyes, the colored men were taken the rounds of our agricultural stores.—They were flattered in being consulted freely upon tools, seeds, &c., and each was allowed to select his own implements, and they went in with a will and adjusted to their taste and to their brawny arms, forgetting they were the property of Capt. Frost, sundry hoes, and rakes, and axes and scythes, and grew vastly delighted at the confidence imposed in them by their generous employer. We would not have given much for the safety of the later followers of the Apostle to the Gentiles, could these modern *Onesimi*, while with scythe and axe in hand, have suddenly read the benificent intentions of Messrs. Noyes and Smith. But the plan was too well conceived, and laden with farm implements and garden seeds, with the sweet pastorals of Charley Smith still ringing in their ears, the colored men followed Noyes to his room, where Turner made them happy with congratulations and merry with a feast, in fact quite transporting them, the while Smith and Noyes were busy at a transportation which should prove much more substantial in its realized effect.

An entire second class car was chartered on the Illinois Central Railroad through to St. Louis for $150. The purchases were made on Friday of last week, and that night the kidnappers took their victims on board the cars and went southward to complete their contract with Capt. Frost. So well had the thing been executed, that but for the tell-tale telegraph, nothing would have interfered; as it was, it came too late for the deceived fugitives.

A private despatch was received here on Monday last, that three fugitive slaves from Chicago had been landed on Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis. The intelligence caused inquiry to be instituted, and the friends here of these fugitives, who had missed them, flashed into excitement.

A woman of color, a passenger over the St. Louis and Chicago road yesterday, put the finish to the story, by the statement that the men, Anderson and Scott, who were well-known to her, were so landed on Bloody Island on Monday, and that they were that night cruelly whipped. We suppose that Noyes and Smith would not have hesitated to officiate with the "cat" themselves, and throw in the "flogging of the niggers" for Capt. Frost as a bonus.

On Tuesday Noyes and Smith returned to this city, and almost immediately the former was in the street offering for sale a draft on St. Louis for $2,350.00, the price of blood of course. It was offered to Messrs. Forrest, bankers, who, however, did not want Saint Louis exchange. At the counter of Messrs. Morford, however, Noyes obtained his money, thus putting on record with them what some of our detectives, as sharp as Noyes but just then on another lead not long thereafter had spotted and made into 'evidence.'

The excitement in our community yesterday morning was intense. At an early hour the negro Turner had been discharged from voluntary incarceration, and not long thereafter it was evident that indignation had grown over night. Such were some of the demonstrations threatened that yesterday forenoon, about the same time that warrants were sworn out against Noyes, Smith, Turner and the boy Oertman, the colored man was taken into custody by deputy Sheriff Anderson, and as a precautionary measure for himself, locked upthough, almost immediately detained to answer the ends of justice.

Smith and Oertmen were also arrested, while Noyes, who had been seen about town, and indeed had conversation with some of our leading citizens as late as 10 A. M., was unfortunately and shamefully allowed to elude capture, carrying with him the $2,300. We believe officers are on his track, however, and that the entire sum will not buy them off from taking him if possible.

The parties arrested were brought before Judge Milliken yesterday morning, and recommitted for examination yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

At that hour, there was a large attendance of citizens, both colored and white, many of the latter indeed hanging about the Court House throughout the day. The Police Court Room in the third story was fully packed at the hour named, and the most intense feeling manifested when the negro Turner was brought in. There is no question what would have been the result, had his case been brought for the change of venue *they* covet, before the people of his own color, especially the brother of the betrayed Scott, who, without paying the least regard to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of property, manifested, not loudly but deeply, emotions not very becoming in chattels, or those subject to become such.

District Attorney Haven, assisted by John C. Miller, Esq., appeared for the people; the prisoners were not represented by counsel, nor did they express their desire for any, Smith managing his own case. Mr. Haven reminded His Honor, Justice Milliken, that by the statute, if convicted, the defendants were subject to a penalty of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for from one to seven years, in each case of a person kidnapped, and that as three men had been, as was alleged, kidnapped by those men, aided by another still at large, he should, in view of the importance of the case, ask a continuance, and in the meantime that heavy bail might be fixed in each case.

After some discussion, Smith waived an examination, and subsequently gave bail in $3,000 to appear at the August term of the Recorder's Court. The others, Turner and the boy Oertman, were committed in default of $1,000 bail each.

The most active exertions are being made by detectives Pinkerton, Bradley and other officers, with what we believe and trust, is a full intent and desire to capture the fugitive, Noyes, for whose capture, if necessary, a much larger reward could be offered than that paltry sum that made him a negro-hunter. The affair, has justly made a most profound sensation here, perhaps more so than any like event for ten years past, and yet there seems to be no desire other than that the law should take its course.

These men, and their companion, if taken, should suffer the law's extremest penalty if convicted. There was a rumor of a large gathering of colored citizens last evening on corner of Buffalo and Jackson streets; there was an assembly of perhaps one hundred and fifty at the Methodist Chapel there situated, but it was a quiet and orderly gathering, with closed doors to the general public, and we learn, characterized by a moderation and tone of sentiment expressed not at all at variance with the character borne by our colored residents, as quiet, peace-loving men, despite their no small present provocation.

LATER.—We learn that at ten o'clock last evening another party implicated in the kidnapping was arrested. The person is ex-policeman Dewey, formerly in the employ of the railroad companies at the Illinois Central depot; who has just returned to this city from Pike's Peak. It is charged that he was one of the assistants of Noyes and Smith in the car that conveyed the party to St. Louis.

THE CITY.

REMOVAL.

THE COUNTING ROOM of the DAILY SENTINEL is now located on the first floor of the old Sentinel Building, No. 207 East Water Street, next north of Ludington's Block, where we shall be happy to receive orders for any description of Job Printing or Book Binding, at *lower prices* than ever before known in Milwaukee. Give us a call.

dtf

The Cooper Opera Troupe.

The Cooper Opera Troupe, now performing at Albany Hall, is the best English Opera Company we have had in this country since the days of the Woods and the SEGUINS.—They have given us, on four successive evenings, the "Somnambula," "Trovatore," "Barber of Seville," and "Norma;" and all in excellent style. Miss ANNIE MILNER, who has sustained the leading female characters, has acquitted herself admirably. She is not only a well-trained vocalist, but a very clever actress. She dresses in the best taste, and has fairly won the good opinion of all our opera-goers. The other artists in the Company have proved themselves valuable auxilliaries and thoroughly conversant with their business. Mr. COOPER, the Manager and Conductor, is a capital Violinist and his accompaniment could not be improved. He is ably assisted by Mr. HOFFMAN on the piano.

To-night, Miss MILNER takes a benefit, and the programme for the occasion is one of unusual attraction. An instrumental Concert precedes the Opera, and will give our readers a good idea of Mr. COOPER'S and Mr. HOFFMAN'S artistic abilities. The spirited and popular opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment," which follows the Concert, will make Miss MILNER appear to great advantage. It is a part well suited to her voice and acting. As she has labored hard to satisfy the judgment of our musical public, we sincerely hope that she may be greeted by a full house *to-night*. We have never had so good an entertainment offered here at such a moderate price.

Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—A short trip over the above Road to Detroit and back, (not with a chalked hat, but paying full fare,) induces me to ask for a small space in your columns, that I may, if possible, induce our citizens, generally, to take this pleasant, cheap and expeditious line.

Nothing but inveterate habit, the unwillingness to try a new route, and a total disregard of personal comfort can account for travelers' preferring the long and wearisome ride over the Central, or Southern, (not to mention the annoyance and expense of passing through Chicago,) when they can reach their destination with so much ease and comfort, by either the morning or evening boat across the Lake.

The pure, cool air from the water, of itself braces the system and puts it in a proper condition to enjoy a ride of only eight hours across the State of Michigan, particularly as the cars on the Road are all fitted up with a special view to the comfort and ease of the traveler, are not crowded, and are in charge of competent and polite conductors,—men who evidently understand their duty, and perform it in a quiet, gentlemanly way.

The boats on the line, I speak particularly of the *City of Cleveland*, Capt. SQUIER, because I crossed on her both ways, are in every respect desirable; clean airy state rooms, attentions from the officers, who appear to take pleasure in promoting the comfort of their passengers, all combine to render a sail over the Lake not only a pleasure, but in hot weather like the present, a positive luxury.

This is purely a Milwaukee route, and for that reason alone, "ceteris paribus" should be exclusively used by our citizens. Presenting, however, as it does, attractions which no other route can present, speed, safety, comfort and economy, there would seem to be no good reason for its not coming at once into popular favor, and saving nine-tenths of the Eastern travel. That such will ultimately be the result, there can be no doubt; but now, while the enterprise is in its infancy, and the Directors require encouragement to stimulate them to still further improvements, our citizens should at once step forward and show by the only means in their power that they appreciate the great importance of the road to our city, and abandoning at once and forever the long tedious route, via Chicago, lend all their influence to strengthen a line which is destined to add so much to our wealth and prosperity. O.

La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad.

We published in our paper of the 19th an article taken from the N. Y. *Express* of Friday last, which was calculated to leave the impression that Mr. Cleveland had recently sold out his judgment against the Company, and thereby, perhaps, broken his faith with the stockholders. The statement, we are assured, was not strictly true, and the inference consequently unwarranted; and for a proper understanding of the matter, we are requested to state the following as facts:

Mr. Cleveland sold his judgment the 21 of March last, to James B. Cross, and received $25,000 in cash down, and three notes for $25,000 each, dated March 3d, in 3, 6 and 9 months each, with interest, and a note of $24,697 15 in 12 months, with interest. All of said notes were endorsed by Clark Shepardson, and Mr. Cleveland had no other security. The statement that he held as collateral $400,000 in Minnesota bonds is not so. Mr. C. was requested at the time of sale to keep it secret, and has done so until the statement which appeared to his prejudice, and which we copied, led him to request a statement of the facts.

On some other points alluded to by the article in the N. Y. *Post*, we are requested to say that Mr. Cleveland did not, as stated, withdraw the injunction himself. Mr. Cleveland's counsel, Lynde & Carpenter, took the responsibility of submitting the question of dissolving the injunction, to the court, without argument, in the absence of Cleveland from the State, and without his knowledge; and Mr. Cleveland is known to have been exceedingly displeased by this course on the part of his counsel, and to have regretted that they had not fought the thing out, and delayed the hearing until after the appointed sale on the 3d mortgage.

The Stockholders we are assured do not look upon Mr. Cleveland's efforts in the light of a joke and are paying in the 50c on a share to keep up the fight.—*Free Democrat.*

THE WEEKLY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS held by the Young Men's Christian Association, which have been interrupted by the destruction of their rooms in the late fire, will be resumed this evening, and will in future be held regularly as before—on Friday evening from 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Association Room, which is now located in Brownell's new building, on Milwaukee Street, adjoining the Post Office.

The lateness of the hour at which the meetings are held will enable many to avail themselves of them, who are detained by business or other engagements, from the devotional meetings of the union churches.—All are cordially invited to attend, whether members or not, and if not able to be present at the commencement of the exercises, will be gladly received at any stage of the meeting.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. FATMAN & Co., of New York, in another column.

The house of FATMAN & Co. is very extensively engaged in the sale of Leaf Tobacco of every description, domestic as well as foreign. They purpose establishing regular Spring and Fall Auction Trade Sales, and will hold the first sale on the 30th day of August next.

Each purchaser will have the advantage of selecting from a large assortment, which will better enable him to secure the qualities suited to his peculiar branch of business.

The large assortment which they offer, as will be seen from their advertisement, is not composed of odds and ends sent to New York for want of a better market—as is often the case—but has been carefully selected on the ground where the article is produced, by themselves and their friends, who are intimately acquainted with the business, and with special regard to the wants of home trade and exporters.

SAMUEL J. BRIDGE,
Real Estate, Money & Insurance Broker.

I OFFER my services for the negotiation of Notes, Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, and for the *obtaining of Loans*. Also, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE. Taxespaid. Abstracts of titles furnished. Collections made in all parts of the country.

Marine and Fire Insurance Effected,
In the best Companies, at the lowest rates.

SAML J. BRIDGE,
Office of Merchants' & Traders' Ins. Co., Michigan street, under Newhall House. mo16920dtf1stpp

NOTICE.—EDWARD P. ALLIS has opened an office under the State Bank, entrance on East Water street just north of Michigan street, and will give his attention to buying, selling or exchanging real estate and securities, and any other business which may require the services of an agent. my21246d6m1stpp

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
my1492Sdtf1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians. Office, 184 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. my82dly

RECUSCITATING THE DROWNED.—A correspondent sends to a Utica paper, the following rules for recuscitating the drowned, drawn up some three years ago by MARSHAL HALL, M. D., of England. They are doubtless familiar to medical men but as the physician is rarely at hand in these cases and as the moments most of all precious to restore life are those immediately after the patient is taken from the water, it will be perceived at once that every man should know to some extent what to do:

RULES.

1. Lose not a moment of time. Treat the patient *instantly, on the spot*, in the *open air*, freely exposing the face, neck, and chest to the breeze (except in severe weather.)

2. Send with all speed for medical aid, and for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.; whilst these are arriving,

3. Replace the patient's wet clothing by such other covering as can be instantly procured, such bystander supplying a coat or a waistcoat.

4. Place the patient gently on the face for a moment—his *wrist* under the forehead—to allow the water and tongue itself to fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free.

5. Turn the patient slightly on his side, and apply snuff or other irritants to the nostrils, and dash cold water on the face, previously rubbed briskly when it is warm. If there be no success, lose no time; but

6. Replace the patient on his face; and then turn the body gently, but completely, *on the side and a little beyond*, and then on the face, alternately,—repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently and perseveringly, *fifteen times in the minute*, only.

7. When the patient is turned upon the face, make equable but efficient *pressure* along the spine, removing it immediately before turning on the side.

8. Rub the limbs *upwards* with firm pressure and energy, using handkerchiefs, &c.—Meantime, and from time to time, let the surface of the body be *slapped* briskly with the hand, and let the cold water be dashed on the surface, previously rubbed dry and warm.

It will be obvious to all that the main objects are to renew respiration and improve the circulation. The first excited mechanically by rule sixth, and the second by rule eighth.

MESSRS. BRADFORD BROS. have in process of erection on East Water street, immediately adjoining the store now occupied by them, a superior building, which, when completed, will be 40 by 100 feet, and four stories high. The lower part of the building will present a finished iron front, with elegant show windows and ornate columns. The first floor will be occupied by the dry goods department, the second used exclusively for carpets.

The contract promises the completion by the 15th of September. It will add much to the appearance of the locality, and provide new advantages for the rapidly increasing business of this worthy firm.

ANTI-HOG AND ANTI-COW.—At Milwaukee the citizens have been outraged by the impunity with which animals of all grades have been allowed to roam and depredate.—Recently, a public meeting was held in relation to the matter, and resolutions were adopted, which are applicable to this locality, and will meet with a hearty endorsement from all but the owners of animals pastured on our fine avenues and in our gardens.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

We regret to say that the "Anti-Hog and Anti-Cow" movement, in our city, has not yet accomplished anything. The Hogs and Cows, by the help of their allies and sympathizers in the Common Council, retain the "freedom of the city."

IN ANOTHER COLUMN will be found the card of HARVEY PERRY, Banker and dealer in Eastern Exchange. He is also Agent for the Philadelphia Fire-proof and Burglar-proof Champion Safe. His office is at 169 East Water street, under the State Bank of Wisconsin.

LOST.—On the 19th inst., a gold sleeve button marked J. B. The finder will be rewarded on leaving the same at the Counting Room of the Daily *Sentinel*.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—J. S. FILLMORE wants to exchange some Main Street property for a small farm near the city, or a larger one in the country.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

AN ARMISTICE AGREED UPON.

Strong Hopes for Peace!

NEW YORK, July 21—2 P. M.

The steamship Africa has arrived with European dates to the 9th inst.

An armistice had been agreed upon between the contending parties till the 15th of August. The effect of this had been a great buoyancy in the money market, and strong hopes were entertained of peace.

Cotton had advanced in the Liverpool market, but breadstuffs and provisions were dull.

Consols were quoted at 95a95 1-8.

On the 7th, Napoleon telegraphed as follows:

"Armistice agreed upon; was signed at Villa Franca by Hess and Vaillant, ending 15th of August; stipulates that commercial vessels, without distinction of flag, be allowed to navigate the Adriatic unmolested."

The Monitour cautions the public against misunderstanding the armistice, and says negotiations may commence, but it does not see how the war may be terminated.

The London Times believes in peace, and says it is well authenticated that the proposal came from France, indicating good moderation, or necessities of the French; does not believe it was the latter. France reaps all the benefit from the armistice either way.

The armistice has caused much excitement. Consols advanced 1 1-2a2 per cent., and on the Paris Bourse the advance was 2 1-2. The other continental Bourses all advanced materially. The Austrian funds at Frankfort rose 10 per cent. prior to the declaration of the armistice.

The Sardinians proceed vigorously in the seige of Peschiera, but this and other things of moment have now lost their interest.

In the Federal Diet on the 7th inst., Austria proposed to mobolize the whole federal contingent, and request the Prince Regent of Prussia to take the command-in-chief.

ENGLAND.—The seizure of the British ship Laura at Baltimore, and the coasting trade between New York and California *via* the Isthmus, claimed the attention of the House of Commons. The Government promised to present the matter to the Federal authorities at Washington.

The Navy estimates had been introduced in Parliament, and 10,000 additional men asked for. It is reported that the mail steamers have been notified to carry armaments according to their contracts.

The ship Sarah Minot, of Boston, burnt at sea, was from New Orleans, bound to Lyons. The disaster occurred on the 29th ult.

The Africa arrived at New York at 5 o'clock this morning. Her mails were despatched by the morning trains. She brings upwards of 100 passengers. She passed Cape Race on the morning of the 17th inst., during a severe fog that rendered all communication with the news yacht of the associated press on shore impossible.

The steamship Europa, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The Times says, with regard to the armistice, there is but little to communicate, beyond what the public already know. All that seems to be well authenticated is, that the proposal came from France, and was the result of the Emperor's own determination; that the Emperor Napoleon should stop short in a career of victory, and make overtures to the foe whom he has defeated in two pitched battles, and pushed back to the limits of Lombardy, augurs the moderation of the French Ruler, and we can hardly believe the latter to have been the cause of this sudden resolve.

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—His Majesty, King Oscar, died to-day. He was born on the 4th of July, 1779.

VIENNA, July 8.—The Austrian correspondence contains the following: The French frigate Imperieuse bombarded Centra yesterday. The fortresses returned the fire. The Imperieuse at last broke off the contest, appearing to have suffered injury.

The Vienna Gazette publishes an amended list of the killed and wounded at Solferino. As to officers the returns give 90 killed, 434 wounded, 13 made prisoners and 70 missing. Total 587. Of rank and file 2,000 killed and 8,621 wounded, making a grand total of 11,-210. Nothing is said respecting the number taken as prisoners. The French and Sardinians killed and wounded were 18,245. The number given by the Vienna journal is believed to be still below the truth.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that on the 24 inst., the Federal fleet consisting of 64 sail, was at no great distance from Venice.

The Hungarian legion forming at Genoa was to be clothed like the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army, as it is believed the latter will not fire on men wearing the national costume.

The Moniteur publishes the Imperial decree by which a new regiment of Algerian sharpshooters is to be provisionally created. It is to consist of three battalions, of six companies each.

A letter from Rome, published in the Times, states that Mazzinians have forged a pretended order from the Pope, and it had been issued at the war office, directing the most severe treatment of the revolted districts.

LATER.—London, July 9, 12 M.—A letter from Belgrade, states that about sixty young men, belonging to the first families of Servia, have solicited permission to form a corps in favor of Italian independence.

A semi-official correspondence from Madrid declares that while desiring Italian independence, Spain will still maintain her neutrality, so long as the Italian Princes and the chamber are undisturbed.

The gunboats destined for the bombardment of Peschiera have been launched at Lago de Garda. Persia is making great preparations, in anticipation of a war with Turkey.

The Presse of Vienna says that another French squadron of ten vessels was seen from Trieste on the 5th inst. bearing towards Venice.

Interesting News From California.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.

The overland mail, with dates to the 27th ult., reached Jefferson City this afternoon.

The town of Tehama had been destroyed by fire. Loss $100,000.

Forty-three convicts escaped from the California Penitentiary on the 25th ult. They escaped by overpowering the guard. Twelve were recaptured, and eight shot while endeavoring to escape.

Business without improvement.

The Italians at San Francisco had raised $500 to send to Victor Emanuel for the benefit of his needy subjects.

The people of Carson Valley had called a convention for the 8th inst., to consider the public safety.

In the proposed territory of Nevada an election for a Delegate to Congress had been fixed for the 2d of July.

The weather had been intensely hot throughout the State, paralyzing the vegetation.—Some parts of the country were looking as though they had been burned over.

Santa Barbara County was visited by a terrible sirocco on the 17th, forcing the people to shut themselves in-doors, killing animals, and literally roasting the fruit on the trees.

Fraser River mining news continues discouraging.

Important Law Suit—Day Wins.

BALTIMORE, July 20—3 P. M.

In the case of Horace H. Day et al. vs. Still et al., which lately occupied the Court here for two weeks, Judge Giles this morning, at the close of a very able opinion, rendered a decision in favor of Mr. Day, in all the points presented, holding that under his agreement with Goodyear, Mr. Day has an exclusive monopoly of elastic goods containing vulcanized rubber. A perpetual injunction was granted. Some fifteen other suits were pending here upon this decision, in all of which perpetual injunctions will issue.

Advance in the Price of Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 21—3 P. M.

The news furnished us by the Africa has caused cotton to advance 1-8a1-4 in price.—Good business has been done.

BALTIMORE, July 21—3 P. M.

The Democratic Convention held at Frederick yesterday, nominated Abraham L Jarrett, of Hartford county for Comptroller of the Treasury, and adopted resolutions endorsing the views of the Administration in regard to the right of naturalized citizens in foreign countries.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 21—3 P. M.

The ship *Atlantic*, Capt. Siola, which cleared for the Indian Ocean, has been seized on suspicion of being engaged in the African slave trade.

PETERSBERGH, Va., July 20.

John W. Nash died at his residence at Powhattan on Saturday night.

Important from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, July 21—3 P. M.

A special dispatch to the Charleston Courier, from New Orleans, on the 18th inst., says the State of Tamaulipas desires an American force of 3,000 men, to aid them in the prosecution of the war. Some Americans had already arrived at Tampico, to aid the Liberals. Gen. Degollado was at Tampico, and Gen. Garza at Vera Cruz. Minister McLane has made no definite treaty with Juarez.

Political.

PITTSBURG, July 19.

The Pittsburg Post, the leading Democratic organ in Western Pennsylvania, puts up the name of James Buchanan for re-election, in a strong article. It takes the ground that he is the only candidate that can be nominated by the Charleston Convention, and with whom the differences existing in the Democratic ranks, North and South, can be reconciled.

Murder of Three Negro Convicts.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.

A special despatch to the *Bulletin*, says that three negroes who were on trial at Marshal, Mo., yesterday, for murder and rape, were taken from the jail and one was burned to death and the other two hung by the mob.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, July 21—9 P. M.

Yesterday afternoon a party of eight persons went on an excursion to Staten Island in the yatch Fulton. When near Bedloes Island they were overtaken by a squall and capsized; they all succeeded in clinging to the bottom of the boat until picked up by two boats from Badloes Island, except one of the party, a young man named Edward Marshall Holmes, resident of this city, about 23 years of age, who was unable to swim; he was finally picked up by one of the boats in an exhausted condition and conveyed to Badloes Island, where every means were used to restore him, but in vain.

The receipts for duties are large to-day—making for four days one million of dollars. The revenue at this port is very satisfactory to the Department; nor is there any doubt entertained that the next three months will yield the usual large sums.

The daily sales of Treasury notes are equal to the redemption of past due notes, and a little in excess.

Money, at the close of business, is in more demand, and Brokers who have had loans from Banks for more than par have been notified to pay.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, July 21—9 P. M.

The President has tendered the Central American Mission to D. M. Barinuger, of N. Carolina, formerly a member of Congress, and subsequently Minister to Spain. It is thought, however, that he will decline it.

The news of the European peace prospects produced much gratification in the government official and diplomatic circles.

The Commissioners of Patents design leaving Washington, next week, to be absent for nearly two months.

Important despatches from Minister McLane were received to-day by a special messenger.

The sloop-of-war Savannah is again to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico. The Navy Department has received dates as late as the 28th of May from our vessels on the Brazil station. All of them are in the river Lapka, of Buenos Ayres, and in view of the unsettled condition of affairs, it was deemed advisable to keep them there.

BOSTON, July 21—9 P. M.

The remains of the late Rufus Choate were brought to this city to-day. All the public bells tolled, minute guns fired and flags displayed at half mast in honor of the memory of the departed.

Wants.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN the Seventh Ward, wanted to rent. Address, stating particulars, Box 1332, Post Office.

CARPENTERS, PILE DRIVERS, AND LABORERS.—A NUMBER OF CARPENTERS, EXPERIENCED Pile Drivers and Laborers can find employment all the season, at the new breakwater of the DEPOT & MILWAUKEE R. R., at Grand Haven. Pay on the Co.'s boats half-price, and Fare advanced on account of work, if necessary.
SAML. C. RIDLEY,
Contractor.
jy13&15dtf

Dissolution Notices.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM CLARKE AND JOHN H. JONES have this day formed a co-partnership under the style and name of CLARKE & JONES, to carry on the Saloon business, and we will give our personal attention to all work that we may be favored with.
jy44t8d3w

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON SCRANTON COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Clybourn streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee.
jy16t826dtly

L. T. CHASE & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,
Wholesale & Retail,
Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts.

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:

Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
Russia do do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (all sizes);
Marline, Houseline,
Hambroline,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Blocks, Trunnels and Thimbles,

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1859.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Madison, in the Assembly Hall of the Capitol on Wednesday, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election; and to transact any other business that may properly come before it.

As the subject of selecting delegates to the next National Convention may be entertained and acted on by the Convention, it is suggested that the people in their primary caucuses, and the district conventions make such expression as will intimate to their delegates and the State Convention, the general sentiment of the State on that subject.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

It is recommended that District Conventions for the selection of delegates be held throughout the State, on or before the 25th day of August, and that committees make early calls for that purpose; and it is especially urged that every district be duly represented in the Convention.

H. A. TENNEY,
WM. C. ROGERS,
GREGOR MENZEL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
W. P. LYON,
E. L. PHILLIPS,
GEORGE GARY,
GEORGE L. GRAVES.

Crying Over Lost Porridge.

Colonel "A. WELLINGTON HART" occupies another half-column in the *News* of yesterday with his private griefs. This time his indignation is divided between GOV. RANDALL, for removing him from office, and the *Sentinel*, for approving of the deed. His wrath against both is as fierce, as it is amusing, and the language in which he gives utterance to his irrepressible emotions would delight the classic dames of Billingsgate. We are truly sorry that we can offer the indignant and explosive Colonel no crumb of comfort. Indeed, it is only too apparent, from his own letters, that the responsible and dignified office of Commissioner for the State of Wisconsin, to reside in New York, could not fitly be entrusted to such a peppery personage.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST THE CASS DOCTRINE.—The HON. FELIX K. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, having been requested by a number of foreign-born citizens of Nashville, to define his views on the assumed right of foreign governments to claim military service from naturalized American citizens, replies in a letter, in which he emphatically and explicitly repudiates the doctrine avowed by Secretary CASS in his HOFER and LE CLERC letters. He puts the case pretty strongly thus: Suppose a foreign government with which the United States was at war, should impress a naturalized American citizen. In that case, he would not only be forced in violence to his own feelings, to fight against his adopted country, where his wife and children and possessions were, but he would be liable, on seizure, to be hanged as a traitor, for giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

THOSE CARGOES OF SLAVES.—The opposition press are giving currency to a report lately started in New York that between sixty and seventy cargoes of Africans have been landed in the United States since the successful voyage of the *Wanderer*.—*Detroit Free Press.*

This "report" originated, not with "the opposition press," but with the New York *Herald*, which is generally understood to be a confidential organ of the BUCHANAN Administration. The *Herald* gave, as its authority for the statement, a distinguished Southern Senator and prominent "National Democrat."

GREELEY A FILLIBUSTER.—A Los Angelos correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that a California paper started a canard to the effect that HORACE GREELEY of the *Tribune* was on his way to California to take command of all the various rag tag and bobtail fillibusters to be found there; that HENNINGSEN and WALKER would join him with forces collected in the Atlantic States; and that the whole horde, under the supreme command of the aforesaid GREELEY, would invade Mexico and usurp the Government of that Republic. A copy of this paper fell into the hands of the commander at Mazatlan, and he at once issued a proclamation informing the people that "One HORACE GREELEY, a most diabolical, blood-thirsty and unmerciful man—worse than the infamous WALKER or even the minions of MIRAMON—a man whose very name struck dread to the hearts of thousands in the United States, so many were his crimes and so terrible was his conduct—is now at the head of the most extensive band of fillibusters ever collected, and on his way to Mexico!" He then exhorts the people to prepare themselves for instant action, and concludes thus: "This dangerous man (*hombre pelligroso*) is not of the common school of fillibusters; they wish for plunder, he for blood and murderous deeds." "Just imagine," says the correspondent, "the mild and amiable philosopher of the *Tribune* converted into the hardened fiend this bright greaser makes him!"

A SAD COINCIDENCE.—Among the cabin passengers of the unfortunate *Pomona*, there were a Mrs. PAXTON, Master THOMAS PAXTON and the Misses HARRIET and LIZZIE PAXTON. These all perished in the *Pomona*, but their bodies were afterward washed ashore and of course interred respectably, a large amount of money having been found on the person of Mrs. PAXTON. Mrs. PAXTON was the wife of Captain PAXTON, of the Savannah ship *Cowawattee*, and she and her family were going to New York to meet Capt. PAXTON; but the morning that beheld the wreck of the *Pomona* and the fate of Mrs. PAXTON and her family, ushered in the day upon which Captain PAXTON died. His ship was lying at Calcutta, and he died there the same day that his wife and family perished off Wexford. Thus one entire family—the head of which was in India, the remainder in Ireland—died on the same day.

FIRE AT ST. CATHARINES.—The Union Flouring Mills at St. Catharines were burned Saturday morning. The fire is supposed to have started from friction of the machinery, or by some of the mills becoming empty, as the mill was running through the night. The St. Catharines *Journal* says the Union Mills were the best in Canada. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insured for $15,000. 1,500 barrels of flour had been taken from the mills by the steamer *Banshee* the previous evening. The Mills were owned by the Bank of Upper Canada. The contents were owned by W. A. CHISHOLM.

GREAT CRICKET MATCH.—ENGLAND VS. AMERICA.—All the arrangements are at length concluded in regard to the great match of England against America. The eleven of England will arrive in this country the latter part of next month, and the match against the best twenty-two that the States can produce, will be played on the new cricket ground at Hoboken, between the first and tenth of September. Part of the money has been forwarded to England, to defray the expenses, which are very large.

FORGERY.—An extensive forgery seems to have been committed at Waupaca. A young man by the name of JAMES SPRAGUE traded some $325 in town orders, on the town of Little Wolf, to a Mr. BARTLETT. It subsequently turned out the orders were bogus, and a Constable was dispatched to Little Wolf to arrest Sprague. After the arrest he acknowledged that he executed the orders, and in default of $500 bail was committed.

NEW DAILY PAPER AT ST. LOUIS.—The *St. Louis Evening Bulletin* is the name of a very good looking newspaper that has just made its appearance amongst our daily visitors. It is neat in appearance, and its editorial and reportorial departments exhibit a commendable degree of enterprise and tact.

Horse Railroads—The Railroad Policy of Milwaukee.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The *Free Democrat*, in reply to my article seems to have a different idea as to the *Horse Railroad*, from what I gathered from the article to which mine was in reply. It seems now that it is expected that the Horse Railroad will be so constructed that the cars used upon the Lake Shore and the La Crosse railroads may be hauled from one track to the other and in this way obviate the objection of having passengers change from the cars of one road to the other. This is a little improvement upon the plan of having different cars upon the horse railroad from those used upon the main lines, though, while it is less objectionable because passengers do not have to change, it would be more objectionable as far as the occupancy of the street is concerned, as the cars would be larger and more troublesome to move, and in case of any detention by being off the track, or otherwise, would cause more delay to the passengers. All this, however, is of small moment as compared with the delay which must necessarily take place in any change from steam to horse power, though I am well satisfied the change can in no way be made so expeditiously as by the use of Omnibusses.

In my allusion to the construction of the road from Columbus to Portage, as a means to obviate the delay in passing from the Lake Shore road to the La Crosse road, I did not contemplate that that extension in connection with the Watertown road, would use the M. & M. depot ground, but supposed the Watertown road would be constructed from the M. & M. road across the Menomonee marsh to a connection with the Lake Shore road, thus doing away with any change whatever, or with the use of any of the streets. I still think this the only effectual way of providing for the matter in question.

I propose now to look a little at the probable working of the St. Paul road in connection with the La Crosse road, and its effects upon Milwaukee.

As I am informed, the distance from the junction of the St. Paul & La Crosse railroads to Chicago, via Watertown and Janesville, and via Milwaukee, is only seven miles more by the former route than by the latter. This seven miles requires about fifteen minutes to run by railroad, and is, therefore, for all practical purposes, of no account. And I think, therefore, it is safe to say that the time saved by the St. Paul railroad will be about half an hour, which, added to the fact that there is no change of cars on that route, will give it the advantage over the Lake Shore route. But in my argument I shall only claim that the St. Paul railroad has *equal* facilities with the Lake Shore road for through travel, and then the conclusion is that it will divide that travel with the Lake Shore road, and to that extent must divert through travel from Milwaukee.

In the winter season, so far as through freights are concerned, its advantages, by reason of having no change of cars, are such as to take away all that class of business which might otherwise come via Milwaukee, over the Lake Shore R. R.

So much for through business going from Chicago to the Mississippi river. Now as to what may be termed *local business;* I mean business which starts at Chicago, destined for the north and northwest, and for points on the La Crosse railroad. In this business the La Crosse railroad is to be affected very seriously, as that business does not pass through Milwaukee.

Those who profess to be familiar with the travel on the La Crosse railroad estimate that about a half leaves it sixty miles from Milwaukee, or at the junction of the St. Paul road, a quarter more about one hundred miles from Milwaukee, and the remaining quarter goes through to the Mississippi river and to stations beyond Portage City.

Now, as it has been shown that the St. Paul road has at least equal advantages, saying nothing about the delay and detention in Milwaukee, with the Lake Shore railroad for all this travel that starts from Chicago, it is a fair conclusion to say that it will curtail this travel; then for all, that would go sixty miles on the La Crosse railroad, that road sustains a *direct loss*, and for that which would go otherwise one hundred miles on the La Crosse road, it can only charge for forty miles, and at most, for about a quarter of its travel for one hundred and forty miles. It may be said in answer that the La Crosse road will not divide *pro rata per mile* with the St. Paul road; but this is idle—all experience shows that roads running in connection, must, in the end, divide receipts mile for mile.

The M. & M. Co. declined at first to make a division upon this basis, or to allow the cars of the St. Paul road to run through upon its road, but in the end had to yield both points, and so it will result in case the La Crosse Co. shall refuse; and I anticipate that some of our citizens who rejoiced so much on the completion of the La Crosse railroad, that they had now *one road* that was not and would not be tributary to Chicago, will soon see occasion to *denounce* the La Crosse Co. for its Chicago cut-off, as much as they have heretofore, the M. & M. Co. for its Janesville cut-off.

The only object the present owners and managers of the St. Paul road hae in view, in the completion of that road, is to secure the *lands of Wisconsin*, which have finally enabled them to build the road, and that too, greatly to the injury of the commercial city of the State, (which is, however, patriotism, peculiar to the State of Wisconsin,) and when this is done, as the road can never pay anything, it will be managed entirely for the benefit of Chicago, consequently, in adjusting the tariff of that road to various points on it, as for instance, Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac and intermediate points, the question will be simply, *how much does it cost to get freights from Milwaukee to these points*, and it will then be made the *same from Chicago*; no reference will be made to the actual cost of doing the business on the longer route, because no one is particularly interested, so long as the road can pay its running expenses, as the owners rely entirely upon *Wisconsin lands* to pay them for the investment.

Hence our citizens must be prepared to see freights transported to Janesville (which is the case now), to Watertown, to Fond du Lac, and all intermediate points, at the *same price* from Chicago as from Milwaukee.

For this, I know of no effectual remedy. The one I suggested, which was that some arrangement be made by which the managers of the two leading Railroads in the State may be induced to work in concert, rather than to keep up a fierce competition as now exists, would be in my opinion the most effectual. How and in what manner it could be done under such an understanding, on a proper occasion, I may be disposed to point out.

There is still, however, one work unfinished, which, if it could be carried into execution, would make up for a portion of the loss which our city may sustain, and that is the completion of the twenty-one miles of railroad from Monroe to Warren. This would place Milwaukee twenty-six miles nearer Galena and Dubuque than Chicago, and would bring our city into close connection with a large portion of northern Illinois.—With two hundred thousand dollars of cash, this could be accomplished. I think if our citizens could be induced to raise one-half of that amount, Galena would raise the other. Can this be done?

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad has become so disabled with the failure of crops, and the loss of business arising from that source and from competing lines, that it can do but little more than furnish the rolling stock to operate the road after it shall have been constructed.

Would it not be well for our citizens to take this matter into their consideration and see what can be done? WISCONSIN.

NEARLY $3,000,000 in specie was shipped from New York and Boston last week.

Berlin and Thereabout.

From our own Correspondent.

BERLIN, July 20, 1859.

DEAR SENTINEL:—This is the northern extremity of the glorious Horicon Railroad region, the great beauties and richness of which I endeavored to portray for those who are strangers to it, in my letter from Ripon. One of my 'pedestrian' letters, last Fall, was devoted to the same subject, which two or more country papers in Illinois attempted to ridicule, maintaining the superiority and greater extent of *their* prairie country, which they say is world-renowned. But farmers who have moved up here from the best parts of the Illinois prairies, say they would not like to go back there to live, for the soil here is full as rich, the climate far healthier; and as for scenery, has not this gently rolling land, with every little way a piece of thick woods, and a "brook that brawls along," a pleasanter aspect than the—

"Vast waste of prairie land,
Flat as a pancake, rich as grease,
Where goats are 'bout as big as toads,
And 'skeeters full as big as geese?

I'd rather live on a camel's hump,
A Yankee Doodle beggar,
Than where you never see a stump,
And shake to death with fever & ager!"

Besides, if there is a boundless and unequalled field for agriculture and other branches of industry in Illinois, as those same newspapers assert, what inducement was there for Chicago enterprise to build a rival railroad up through this part of Wisconsin!

There is no town that occupies so important a position in relation to this entire section of the State, as *Berlin*. In the first place, it is the terminus of the Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad; and if there are forty-two consecutive miles of railroad in America that traverse a more splendid country than this, I'd like to know where it is. More grain is sent to Milwaukee over this road, in proportion to its length, than any other in the State. Passengers and freight for Stevens Point, Wausau, Wantoma, and other points northwest of Berlin, must go by horse-power from here. It is also the head of the chief navigation of Fox river, though a small boat runs occasionally clear up to Portage. Boats ply daily between this place and Oshkosh, each way, connecting there with boats up the Wolf river, and to all points on Lake Winnebago and the Lower Fox. A very considerable portion of the grain grown in this vicinity is shipped down Fox river to Green Bay, thence to Buffalo; the cost of transportation to the East is less, this way, than via Milwaukee: but grain sold in Milwaukee makes quicker returns.

As will be inferred from the above, Berlin commands an extensive and desirable trade; it comes nearer to being a *lively town* than most any other I have stopped at this season. But the activity that existed in all Wisconsin towns before the panic, revives very slowly. Here are some large stores, as well stocked, and managed on as thorough mercantile principles, as any in the State, otside Milwaukee; such as REED & CARTHART'S, and D. H. SANTON'S.

The population is nearly 5,000. There are no showy buildings here; they are nearly all small, well built frame houses, which shows a general endeavor to thrive by economy, with no abortive attempts to do great things. It is the newly chosen capital of Green Lake county. It is evident to any observing man, that it possesses the elements to become one of the greatest inland commercial points in the North-West. Yet it is a modest sort of town, making no strenuous effort to get its name up; it is a relief for a newspaper man to come here, for he will not be teazed to puff the place, and therefore will do it cheerfully. In many places I have stopped at, it has been with me a good deal as with the horse jockey, who, returning East from a trading tour, was asked how he succeeded in the West.

"Oh," says he, "I might have got along pretty well, but at every little pesky town I came to, they'd bore me to stop and be *President of a Bank!*" In the same way, as soon as they find out a man is connected with a concern of such consequence as the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, they are untiring in their efforts to convince him of their 'advantages,' 'resources,' 'prospects,' &c., and take him out in the moonshine to show him some stupendous railroad which perhaps is about to bring them into direct connection with all Asia, via Behring's Straits; till at last he will think to himself—

"Shut, shut the door, good John!
Tis up the Rancher; tell 'em I'm sick—I'm dead!"

Berlin, as I have said, is *not* such a place. Its people seem to have faith in the irresistible necessity by which the prosperity of their city is governed.

The soil here warms up early, is easy to work, and makes excellent gardens. It is not uncommon to have good sized potatoes, grown here, by the 4th of July. The land around the city is fertile, and highly improved. The farmers in this county have began cutting their barley and rye, though there doesn't appear to be much of either, in this part of the State. What little winter wheat there is, will probably all be harvested in a few days. Corn and oats are coming on well, and spring wheat—of which there is more than of *all other* grain—promises an abundant crop. The weather is oppressively warm, and has been for two weeks; there is no remedy for it, but to "take off our flesh and sit on our bones awhile."

This little city is built on high ground, presenting a rather inviting appearance, from whatever direction you approach it. The bridge across Fox river here is the handsomest and strongest bridge in the State, except those in Milwaukee, like which it is built.—Berlin has lots of first rate people, and, I think, more beautiful ladies and children than any other place in Wisconsin—Milwaukee again excepted. When you arrive here, go right to the Tophff Hotel; it is pleasantly and conveniently located, on the highest land in the city. After you have been made comfortable there, if you want to enjoy the society and good things of Berlin, go down street and make the acquaintance of DANIEL B. WHITACRE, the banker; or TERRY, or DRURY, the editors; or Mayor WARREN, or the City Marshal, HOBBS. Tell them you come with an introduction from

NYM CRINKLE.

I didn't mention the 'Rocks'—nor the lager bier saloons—nor the sexton of the Presbyterian Church—for I've no great opinion of 'em. NYM.

PRICE OF A POET'S AUTOGRAPH.—The Pike's Peak correspondent of the Boston *Journal* tells the following story:

Soon after the death of Mr. Poe, Mr. Greeley received a letter running thus:

DEAR SIR:—In your extensive correspondence, you have undoubtedly secured several autographs of the late distinguished American poet, Edgar A. Poe. If so, will you please favor me with one, and oblige.

Your respectfully, A. B.

He immediately responded as follows:

DEAR SIR:—I happen to have but *one* autograph of the late distinguished American poet, Edgar A. Poe. It consists of an I. O. U., with my name on the back of it. It cost me just $50, and you can have it for half price. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

The liberal offer was never accepted.

GEN. TOM THUMB, (Charles S. Stratton) was to leave Liverpool on Wednesday last, in the Steamer *City of Washington*. He has been absent three years. He is now over twenty-one years of age, having attained his majority in January last. Since that period he has managed his own affairs, and as we understand, has conducted his exhibitions successfully. Indeed, those who know him best, say that, although an infant in size, he is above the average of those of his age in point of intelligence. The Bridgeport *Farmer* says that he has secured a comfortable independence, will settle in Bridgeport, and is ready to entertain offers of marriage.

THE CROPS.—Farmers have good cause to rejoice. Wheat looks gloriously well, and the crop, if the present weather holds, will be one of the best ever harvested in this vicinity. Corn, too, looks quite well.—*Waupun Times, July 20.*

The Slave-Trade Really Re-Opened.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune—SIR:—A tour and sojourn of some weeks in the South, has satisfied me that the "careful correspondent" of the *Herald*, whose opinions you seem to distrust in your paper of to-day, is correct in his conclusions, and deserves the thanks of every friend of freedom and humanity for the courage and fidelity of his disclosures. I have had ample evidences of the fact that those are greatly behind the times who speculate on the probabilities of re-opening the African slave trade; it is already a thing accomplished, and the traffic is brisk, and rapidly increasing. In fact, the most vital question of the day is not the opening of this trade, but its suppression. Shall it be longer tolerated in defiance of all laws of God, and of all laws of Christian, and even Mahommedan nations? The arrival of cargoes of negroes, fresh from Africa, in our Southern ports, is an event of frequent occurrence.—Many of the public journals of that region are supposed to be in the interest of the traders, and the publishers of others are prevented from announcing such arrivals by well grounded fears that such action would expose themselves to the vengeance of the brutal and barbarous men engaged in this business. In all the cotton States the cry is for cheap negroes.

They denounce our laws against the slave trade as a protective tariff of twelve or fifteen hundred per cent. on the price of labor for the benefit of the slave breeding States; increasing the price of negroes for consumption in the cotton fields from one hundred dollars each (the full cost of importation were it not for prohibitory laws) to twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. With the hope of enlisting the whole South, they point to the advance of Free Labor, and declare that the defeat of Slavery in the struggle for Kansas was owing solely to the scarcity of slaves.

There is a great force in these sectional appeals, though they will meet a sturdy opposition not only in the humanity, but in the unmistakable pecuniary interests of all the slave-breeding and non-cotton South, including Tennessee and North Carolina, as well as the five border Southern States. But the Administration is either secretly favoring or is really paralyzed by the power of this great combination, and therefore stands idly by while the gigantic wickedness is doing its dreadful work. Nothing but a rally of the friends of Freedom and the transfer of the scepter of power to the hands of those who have the courage and will to oppose with the whole power of the Government can put a stop to what Jefferson so justly called "this execrable commerce." Shall we permit the whole country to be Africanized? Shall we permit those engaged in this treason against God and humanity to blacken the Gulf States with countless thousands of innocent men stolen and brought hither under the protection of our own stars and stripes, until the citizens of the North are called upon to rescue these infatuated monsters from the inevitable event of another St. Domingo? In the cause of Freedom and Humanity,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

New York, July 16, 1859.

The Times on the Battle.

We take from the leading article of the London *Times* of the 4th, the following capital presentation of the spirit which distinguished the two camps at Solferino:

"To-day the battle of Solferino takes its place in history in the shape in which it will be known for evermore. It was a great and sanguinary battle, fiercely contested by nearly 300,000 men, from sunrise to sunset of a summer day, and it was a battle in which the Austrians were defeated, but not broken, by an enemy inferior in numbers but superior in intelligence and arms. While the mind of Europe is still excited by the details of this mighty carnage, and is growing familiar with the events of the battle, it is time for us to point the moral of the catastrophe. Why did the Austrians lose this great battle? Why have they lost every battle that has been fought in this war? It is not that they are less brave than the French. In this very engagement, according to the official accounts of each army, the Austrians killed and wounded 12,000 Frenchmen, with a loss to themselves of but 8,000 killed and wounded. There could have been no flight when the numbers stand thus at the end of the day. Nor are the Austrians inferior as marksmen. Their riflemen hit 720 French officers, whereof 120 were shot dead, while the French succeeded in killing and wounding only 230 of the Austrian officers. They certainly are not inferior to the French in discipline. Their *vi sinestra* is magnificent, and they retreat invariably with a bold, steady front to the foe. Why is it, then, that they who lose so valiantly can never win? Because, unfortunately for them, present knowledge is present power, and their knowledge is not of the present, but of the past. They are a stagnating respectability. They are governed and directed by old rules, old men, and old routine. They have an enemy who does not care a *centime* for antiquity, and is not above taking the most irregular methods to win a victory.

The Emperor of Austria makes up his mind to do a remarkably fine piece of Louis Quartorze strategy. He executes an elaborate piece of old fashioned deception, crossing the Mincio with his whole force, and then recrossing it with his two hundred thousand men, and fixing the contemplated surprise of the enemy at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Emperor of the French, re-presenting the juvenile irregular school, in the most ungentleman-like manner refused to be surprised.—Having resource to a new-fangled expedient which no trustworthy veteran who can count his seventy years would condescend to use, he sends a man up in a balloon; and, at the expense of a few yards of silk and a few square feet of gas, is told the exact position of all those masses which are drawn up so scientifically out of his sight with the intention of surprising him at the comfortable, leisurely hour of 9 A. M. The man of his time—the clever, active, shrewd, nothing-concerning adventurer of the nineteenth century, by dint of this small contrivance, becomes master of the position. He knows what is going to happen and where his enemy is, and how many he is; and while the heavy self complacent Austrian is chuckling at the formal surprise that is to come off at 9 A. M., he attacks at daybreak, chooses his own time and point of attack, and remains master of the field. So, again, the Austrian, coming by very respectable means, in no respect sullied by any inventiveness or breach of precedent, into possession of a fine body of sharpshooters dealt tremendous disaster against the French.

The French opposed artificial to the Austrian natural advantage, but not so as to equalize the two armies in the rifle. There was another point, however, in which the two nations were equal. The Austrian mountaineers do not use cannon in their Sunday games. Here France went abroad, and Austria marched *au pas*. The consequences have been obvious enough. The battle of Solferino has been won by the superiority of the French artillery. The shells from the French rifled cannon fell at distances whence the old guns could not reply. Every reader can work out the result. The enemy's artillery was silenced before it could come within effective distance. Man's sinews and flesh are to-day as they were a thousand years ago, but machinery is not thus immutable. Mere 'pluck,' and courage, and standing still in squares, and coming forward in lines, is of no use if there is an engine two miles off which will mow down your lines and reap a death harvest in your squares before you can reach your living enemy. All that is left in such a case to a gentleman of the old school is to die with dignity and constancy, scorning if he should so please, with his last breath, the foe that seeks victory by such plebian and irregular means."

A SON OF REV. JOHN NEWLAND MAFFIT IN JAIL FOR COUNTERFEITING.—A few days since three men were arrested in this city on the charge of counterfeiting bank notes, and for circulating spurious coin. Among the number is Francis A. Maffit, who, we are informed, both by gentlemen from New Orleans and the prisoner himself, is a son of the famous John N. Maffit, who, twenty-five years ago, made the Methodist pulpit ring with his eloquence, and who led such a checquered and eventful life, and died with praises, curses and tears heaped upon him. This Francis A. Maffit, we learn, is the youngest son of three brothers. One died in Cincinnati a year or two since, one is the brave and gallant Lieut. Maffit of the U. S. Navy, while the third and youngest son, who was the pet of the family, is—the counterfeiter. We visited him in his cell last evening, and learned from him that he had been for some time an officer on one of the New Orleans boats. He protests his innocence of the charges against him, but others, who know him well, say he is hardened in crime and dissipation. Maffit is apparently a man of intelligence. He conversed with us freely and seemed deeply interested when the names of his father and brother were mentioned. His examination and trial will probably take place this week.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Courier* relates the following anecdote of WEBSTER:

"The petty and impotent scurrility of which Mr. Sumner's oration has been made the occasion in one newspaper, reminds me of a letter which Mr. Webster wrote after continued provocation, to the editor of a newspaper, which referred to his private affairs, and especially to his not paying his debts.—He said substantially—"it is true that I have not always paid my debts punctually, and that I owe money. One cause of this is, that I have not pressed those who owe me for payment. As an instance of this, I inclose your father's note, made to me thirty years ago, for money lent him to educate his boys."

THE FOUR LEADING ARTISTS of Italy are said to be fighting with Garibaldi.

Scenes on the Battle Field of Solferino—Effects of the French Rifled Cannon.

Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

CAVRIANA, June 28.

I have visited, to-day, the plains of Guidizzolo, where the battle, which began at Solferino, terminated at a late hour of the night. At ten o'clock, in fact, the Sardinian and French cannon could still be heard.

The artillery may be said to have done its work for the first time during the present campaign on that occasion. Until then it had been now and then brought out, but at last it has played the principal part. The power of the rifled cannon is henceforth established. I will cite but one fact in support of this assertion. General Desvaux saw in the distance about thirty squadrons of cavalry, consisting of Italians and dragoons, forming into masses and preparing to thunder down upon the squares of Remaud's division. The danger was imminent and grave, for the French troops had their flanks compromised, and were in front of an Austrian battery, which worried them with grape. General Desvaux pointed out the danger to Captain Fist, commander of the eighth battery of the Tenth Regiment of Artillery, who at once established a battery of rifled cannon upon a small eminence in the plain, and fired four rounds of shells containing forty balls a distance of more than two thousand yards. The effect produced seemed like the work of enchantment.

The captain saw in the first place that wide gaps had been made in the enemy's ranks, then all of a sudden that this terrible mass of cavalry was dispersing in every direction, utterly disordered, and without heeding orders or rallying at the word of command.—Twenty thousand of the Austrian cavalry upon whose aid every reliance had been placed, were thus rendered useless, and it directly after this catastrophe, if I am rightly informed, that the Emperor Francis Joseph abandoned the camp, tears of vexation and despair in his eyes.

THE PILES OF DEAD AND THEIR APPEARANCE.

The plain of Guidizzolo is really horrible to look upon. Even so late as yesterday the dead were not all buried. They were to be seen in groups of twenty and thirty, huddled together in one spot, where a shell had exploded, or the Chassenrs d'Afrique had passed. All still maintained the attitude in which death had struck them down.

Here was one with uplifted arm to ward off the blow which split open his skull, and splashed his brains far and near. Close by was another, with his hand upon his lyeast shivered and rent by the grape. Another seemed to be smiling, as if in mockery of the grim warrior's approach. Some were lying upon their backs, with faces turned towards heaven, and prayers seeming to linger upon their lips.

Further on, there was a Hungarian who had thrust his clothes into a ghastly wound near the heart. At his left was a Tyrolese, with the unused cartridge between his teeth.

To the right, a Croat has his head cut off by a ball, and the head was by his side, with its horrible eyes, glaring and leering, as it seemed, at the dismembered body.

Two young lads, of certainly not more than sixteen, were lying in each other's arms.—Death had surprised them in that attitude, or perhaps, feeling themselves about to die, they had clung together in a last embrace, and fallen thus never to rise again. Upon the body of a Bohemian officer we noticed a dog waiting, apparently, for his master to get up. We had not the heart to call off the faithful animal by a word or a gesture, for we felt sure that God would reward the devotion of the poor dumb creature, so touchingly shown amidst the carnage, which man had waged against his fellow man.

On every side it was the same. Death in his most horrible and ghastly form, glared at us, no matter where we gazed. Enough however, on this sad theme.

☞ COUNTERFEITERS, BEWARE!—A reward is offered for the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vender of any such counterfeit or imitation of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine highly concentrated Holland Bitters, is put up *in half pint bottles only*, having the name of the proprietor, B. PAGE, Jr., blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This delightful aroma, so popular as a remedy for Fever and Ague, weakness of all kinds, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Costiveness and Piles, can be obtained from any of our respectable Druggists.

CAUTION!—Beware of imposition. See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the label of every bottle.

HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 195 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold, also, by WM. FINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. jy21d1w

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AUCTION SALE

—OF—

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Adler & Newbouer

WILL SELL THE REMAINDER OF THEIR

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION

COMMENCING ON

THURSDAY, JUNE 23,

AND CONTINUE UNTIL

The Entire Stock is Sold Out.

Hours of Sale—10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

N. B.—All those indebted to the firm are notified to come forward without delay; otherwise the claims will be handed over for collection.

ADLER & NEWBOUER,
171 East Water st., opposite the State Bank.

☞ Goods will be sacrificed at private sale until the above date. je17

GREAT BARGAINS!

MAY BE EXPECTED, AT

187 East Water Street,

AS THAT

Immense Stock of Dry Goods!!

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

Without Respect to Cost!!

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GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!!
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for no rent or food.

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MANUFACTURERS of the Great Western Fire, Powder, and Burglar Proof Safes, Vault Doors, etc. & Our Safes are provided with our own patent infallible Safe Locks. We would also call especial attention to our own Double Acting Combination Lock, which is now used by most of the Banks in the City and the State.

Bell Hanging, and Repairing of Safes and Locks, also promptly attended to by

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H. BOSWORTH & SONS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
OFFER FOR SALE
5 Baskets Annatto, Prime.
10 bbls Bath Brick.
5 bbls Refined Borax.
5 bbls Pearl Cream Tartar.
20 bbls Glue, assorted.
2 cases Gum Arabic, select.
5 bbls Powd Cream Tartar.
2 cases Gum Shellac, "Campbell's"
3 cases Calabria Liquorice.
10 bbls Irish Moss, Bleached.
5 bales Liquorice Root.
6 bales Sarsaparilla Root.
100 bales Powdered E. I. Rhubarb.
10 bbls Flor Sulphur.
30 qrs Carb Ammonia.
20 bbls Epsom Salts.
80 bbls Mcarb Soda.
10 cases Sal. Soda.
10 bbls Alum.
15 bbls Copperas.
10 cases Pow'd Tartaric Acid.
5 bbls Blue Vitriol.
5 bbls Madder Ombro.
25 bales Terra Japponica. eb15

WE OFFER TO SOAP MAKERS
SODA ASH,
SAL SODA,
PALM OIL,
and ROSIN,
In full packages, at the lowest market rates.
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150 LBS. MERCURY JUST RECEIVED by H. BOSWORTH & SONS

200 BOXES 8X10 GLASS, JUST RECEIVED by rail
mar7 BOSWORTH & SONS.

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No. 83 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITKIN & BROTHERS, of Louisville, a supply of mixed BIRD SEED, (Canary) Hemp, Millet and Rape, put up in small packages, suitable for retailing, 50 packages in a box, which I can sell at a low figure. Also a full supply of

JAPONICA,
GUM CAMPHOR,
EPSOM SALTS,
GLAUBER SALT,
SULPHUR,
ALUM,
CREAM TARTAR,
BAKING SODA,
LICORICE,
BATH BRICK,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
OPIUM,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
MACHINE OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
WHITE LEAD,

And a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c. aug6

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
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20 BARRELS WINTER BLEACHED Whale Oil, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Jan19 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

Iron at current rates of Exchange.
Refer to American Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
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SHORT FIRST CLASS BUSINESS PAPER discounted at fair rates, and constantly wanted.

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COMPOSED BY H. N. HEMPSTED, and dedicated to the Milwaukee Light Guards—embellished with a splendid Military title page, and with portraits of the Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, and privates of the Company. Lithographed, in colors, by Sarony, New York. Price 50 cents. Copies sent by mail. Just published, and for sale by
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Special Notices.

A CARD TO THE "LADIES."

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FOR FEMALES.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never failing success in almost every case, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of life. From five to ten pills will cure that common yet dreadful complaint, the Whites. Nearly every lady in the land suffers from that complaint. The above pill has permanently cured thousands, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you, on the contrary, they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these pills a successful preventative. Pregnant Females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while pregnant, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition although their mildness would prevent any mischief to the health—otherwise, these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1,00 per box. H. BOSWORTH & SONS,

Wholesale Agents for Milwaukee.

They will supply the trade at Proprietor's prices, and furnish circulars, and show cards. Sold also by H. Foss, jr., 195 East Water St., J. M. Alcott 258, J. H. Tesch, 3 Spring St., and C. H. Gardiner & Co., 19 Spring St. "Ladies!" by enclosing $1,00 to H. Bosworth & Sons, or either of the above Agents, can have the above Golden Pills sent to any part of the country (confidentially) by mail.

N. B.—Be particular in asking for Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills, and remember, they are not a secret nostrum, every agent is given the receipt composing the Pills, and they will tell you they are the best and safest Pill for Females, ever introduced since the science of Medicine dawned upon the world.

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it to be the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arise from teething or from any other cause.

Life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & Perkins, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

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QUICK CURES OF BILIOUS COLIC.—This distressing complaint demands prompt attention. It will readily yield to the R. R. R. treatment. Whenever you find bile rising from the stomach, or a sour taste after belching, take three or four of R. R. REGULATORS, likewise one-half a teaspoonful of READY RELIEF, every 20 minutes; rub the bowels, back and spine well with the Ready Relief; also lay a flannel wet with Relief across the bowels. In fifteen minutes you will be free from the distressing pain: the violent spasms will be arrested, and vomiting entirely stopped. In three hours a pleasant operation of the bowels will take place, and your whole system will become regulated and healthy.

Persons who indulge in too much green fruit, or a bad diet, or unripe vegetables, and indigestible meats should take a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS after eating, and they will prevent violent attacks of colic. Keep the Stomach clean and pure from acid, the Bowels and Liver regular, and no sickness will trouble you—R. R. Relief to neutralize acid: R. R. Regulators to regulate the system. R. R. R. Office, 162 Fulton st.

☞R R is sold by C. Harrington, Bosworth & Sons L. F. Lake, and J. H. Tesch, Milwaukee, and by druggists everywhere. jy8dawsw

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SWAFFIELD'S

Clothing Emporium!

196 EAST WATER STREET.

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OF THE LATE FIRM OF MAGIE & SWAIN, will remain at the old stand,

No. 93 East Water Street,

Where he will be happy to welcome the patrons of the former house. ap12l2'59dly

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

1859.—SPRING OF—1859.

136 EAST WATER STREET,

GEO. DYER & CO.,

HAVE ON HAND ALTOGETHER THE most extensive and complete Stock of

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

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To be found in the State. In our Stock may be found all articles used by Saddle and Harness Makers, Carriage Trimmers and Trunk Makers, and to which we respectfully call the attention of the trade.

We keep on hand more than 100 varieties of Saddles, including

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All kinds of TEAM, WAGON, BUGGY, CARRIAGE and COACH HARNESS.

Horse Collars of every description and quality.

WHIPS, BLANKETS, NETS, BELLS,

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To our old customers we believe it is only necessary to say, we shall conduct our business on the same principle as heretofore, and thankful for past favors respectfully solicit their continuance. jel1159dawly

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BARNES BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

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WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of the trade to their large and superior Stock of

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Saddles, Collars,

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Enamelled Cloths, all qualities,

Whips, Horse Covers, Nets, &c.,

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Bows, Felloes, Spokes, Shafts, Rubs, &c., of the best Eastern timber.

300 SADDLES,

Just received from one of the largest Eastern manufactories, the quality and workmanship unsurpassed by which we would invite especial attention.

☞ Our Stock throughout will be found complete, and offered at the lowest prices.

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No better Wood can be found, in any style, cut or uncut, "dry as a bone," "round as a hut," "hard as a rock," "long as a rail!" Will sell wood to peddlers at a price lower than they ever expected to buy.

Never Hay so Good. (WELL BALED,) "bright as a dollar," "sweet as honey." Will sell to shippers and all others to their GREAT ADVANTAGE.

☞ Both Wood and Hay delivered at any part of the city at a moment's warning. Terms as retail as all we ask. my16-3m&dly G. H. LAMBERTON.

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MANUFACTURER OF NORWAY AND White Pine Timber, has established a yard on River St., foot of Martin, for the sale of Timber, Norway Pine Piles, and Spars. Bills of timber furnished to order. jy2-eod3dly.

NEW FIGS, A LOT OF NEW TURKEY Figs, very handsome, just received and for sale by EDWARD TRUESDALE, 119 East Water St.

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Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum			$7,00
do	do	do six months	4,00
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(From the Atlantic Monthly for August.)

MY PSALM.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

I mourn no more my vanished years:
Beneath a tender rain,
An April rain of smiles and tears,
My heart is young again.

The west winds blow, and, singing low,
I hear the glad stream run;
The windows of my soul I throw
Wide open to the sun.

No longer forward nor behind
I look in hope and fear;
But, grateful, take the good I find
The best of now and here.

I plough no more a desert land,
To harvest weed and tare;
The manna dropping from God's hand
Rebukes my painful care.

I break my pilgrim staff, I lay
Aside the toiling oar;
The angel sought so far away
I welcome at my door.

The airs of spring may never play
Among the ripening corn,
Nor freshness of the flowers of May
Blow through the Autumn morn.

Yet shall the blue-eyed gentian look
Through fringed lids to heaven,
And the pale aster in the brook
Shall see its image given;

The woods shall wear their robes of praise,
The South wind softly sigh,
And sweet, calm days, in golden haze
Melt down the amber sky.

Not less shall manly deed and word
Rebuke an age of wrong;
The graves of martyrs shall wreath the sword,
Make rust the blades less strong.

But smiting hands shall learn to heal,
To build as to destroy;
Nor less my heart for others feel,
That I the more enjoy.

All as God wills, who wisely heeds
To give or to withhold,
And knoweth more of all my needs
Than all my prayers have told!

Enough that blessings undeserved
Have marked my erring track—
That wherever my fee have swerved,
His chastenings turned me back—

That more and more a Providence
Of love is understood,
Making the springs of time and sense
Sweet with eternal good—

That death seems but covered way
Which opens into light,
Wherein no believing child can stray
Beyond the Father's sight—

That care and trial seem at last,
Through Memory's sunset air,
Like mountain ranges overpast,
In purple distance fair—

That all the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angles of its strife
Slow rounding into calm.

And as the shadows fall apart,
And as the west winds play;
And the windows of my heart
I open to the day.

The Great Quadrangle of Fortresses in Lombardy.

From the London Bulletin.

We cannot do better than give our readers some account of this celebrated position to which the Austrian forces have now retired, and which all military authorities agree in regarding as a stronghold. The famous quadrangle is defended by the four fortresses of Mantua, Peschiera, Legnano and Verona.—Mantua is built on a small island formed by the Mincio. The superficies of this is upward of 100 acres. Close to this island there is another about the same extent. The two islands are completely encircled by the waters of the Mincio, and situated about half a mile from each bank of the river. Mantua can be entered only by crossing dykes or passing along very narrow causeways, of which there are two on the left bank and three on the right. These fire passages are each defended by a bastioned fort.

A broad canal intersects the city of Mantua in its whole breadth. This canal is navigated by boats from the Po, by which the transit of Merchandize is effected. The city of Mantua contains about 30,000 inhabitants; it is well built; the houses large and the streets broad. Two suburbs are connected with the city by fortified bridges. These suburbs are called the Borgo di Portezzo and the Borgo di San Giorgio. Of the defensive works which surround the fortress the most important is Ceresa. The Palace of Caress was built after plans and designs drawn by Giula Romano. The Emperor Napoleon I. took possession of Mantua in the year 1796. During the French occupation the fort of Pistola was added to the other fortifications. Mantua is considered to be the key of Italy, but on account of its geographical position rather than its means of defence. Marshal Serrurier remarked that "the difficulty is not to take Mantua, but to approach it."

Peschiera contains three thousand inhabitants. Like Mantua it is a small town, situated on an island formed by the Mincio, at its outlet from the Lake of Garda. Peschiera commands the right bank of the river. Its principal mission is to watch and defend the Lake of Garda, and the sluices which hold in reserve a current of water ready to submerge any works which an enemy may construct, or to carry away the pontoon bridges he may throw over the Mincio. During the French Republican war the fortifications of Peschiera consisted merely of a pantagon.—Subsequently a *mamelon*, named "La Mandelta," was raised on the left bank of the river. On it were constructed three *lunettes* or forts defended by a broad, natural *fosse* on the right bank of the Mincio. A defensive work of considerable magnitude, called the "Salvi," covers the immediate approaches of the river. The fortifications altogether may be capable of containing one division of troops. In 1848 Peschiera was carried by the Sardinian army after a three weeks' siege. Nevertheless it was Peschiera that checked the success of King Charles Albert.

After the taking of Peschiera, Charles Albert crossed the Mincio, intending to encamp temporarily on the heights of Rivoli, but soon becoming sensible of the danger of that isolated position, he did not venture further, and he again, though not without difficulty, fell back on the Mincio. Legnano is situated on the Adige, at an equal distance from Mantua and Verona. Legnano and Peschiera are situated at two opposite points, and are of nearly equal importance. The former is not really in a strong place, but as a strategical position the town is of vast importance, on account of its two fortified points constructed on the Adige, which enable the garrison to manœuvre with facility on both banks.—Moreover, it is from Legnano that the garrison of Verona and Mantua can obtain supplies of troops and provisions. Verona which is divided into two parts by the Adige, contains about 30,000 inhabitants.

During the campaign of the French Republic, Verona was only a fortress of secondary importance, but since 1848 it has undergone considerable military development, and the Austrian Government has spared no expense to render it a fortress of the first rank. Formerly the part in the direction of Lombardy was almost without means of defence; all the strength of the place was concentrated in that part which faced the direction of Austria. But this fault has been remedied, and Verona is equally well fortified at all points. The old walls have undergone repair, and bastions have been raised; casemates, half-moons and *ouvrages a cornes* have been constructed; 20 forts (13 of which are external on the plan of the fortifications at Paris,) are mounted with thousands of guns.

In short, nothing is wanting. Austrian gold and military skill have converted Verona into a most redoubtable stronghold.

Broadway in a Storm.

From the New York Evening Post, July 14.

The intense heat of the last two days resulted yesterday afternoon in a terrific thunder storm, by far the severest that has been experienced here for a year. For near an hour before the outburst, the western sky grew dark and thunder-peals were heard; but the eastern heaven was clear, and the pedestrians in thin garments, with which the streets were thronged, were taken quite by surprise with the suddenness and violence of the tempest. The appearance of the sky was singularly angry, and the clouds were remarkable for their color, which was at first a deep saffron, like the tropical sky on the approach of a tempest. Afterwards the color changed to bluish-green.

About five o'clock an immense cloud of blinding dust came rushing from the west enveloping the whole city, and the darkness was almost like night. Broadway at this moment presented a strange and weird appearance. It was filled with people, thousands of them dressed in white, who went rushing in all directions, reminding one of spirits in shadow land, and the poor animals staggered under their unusual load and the heavy gale. The hurrying pedestrians were vainly seeking a passage in the omnibusses, which were immediately filled, sixteen, eighteen, and even twenty persons crowding into a single vehicle. The flapping of awnings and crash of shutters by the wind were heard on every side. Soon the rain dashed down in torrents, the heavy drops, blown about by the wind, presenting the appearance of snowflakes. The rapid discharges of lightning were an almost continuous blaze, and this, with the blinding rain, rendered locomotion difficult and dangerous.

Thousands of persons were caught, with no chance whatever of getting an omnibus or car, and so violent was the rain that a walk of a dozen paces would drench one as effectually as a bath. The vessels in the harbor dragged their anchors, some at the docks broke from their moorings, and several small boats were over-turned.

The deluge continued for upwards of half an hour with unabated fury. In every quarter of the heavens the lightning burst out with extraordinary fierceness. The dash of the heavy rain-drops against the houses on the south side of the cross-streets was truly terrible. They dashed and crashed against the walls as though a battery was pouring out grape-shot, and the water found its way through the closed windows, even where the houses are well built.

Finally the storm gradually subsided, and the sun showed himself as he went down, although the east was still black with the retreating tempest.

MORE WONDERFUL THAN THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—Dr. D. L. Talbot, in commencing a series of articles for the Fort Wayne *Times*, in regard to the Wyandotte Cave, makes the following comparison between the Wyandotte and Mammoth caves:

"Wyandotte Cave, one of the most extensive and remarkable in the world, is situated in Crawford county, Indiana, about twenty-five miles below New Albany, on Blue river. I have called it a remarkable cave. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky has hitherto been designated as the greatest known cave in the world. It may startle your scientific readers to hear me assert the fact that there is one stalagmite alone in Wyandotte Cave more massive than all the stalagmites and stalactites in the Mammoth Cave put together. This Cave I have surveyed and mapped a distance of twenty miles in length, and there are numerous avenues; I have never penetrated to their end, although I have visited the cave for scientific and other purposes over a dozen different times—spending on one visit four days and nights within its darksome halls.

The Mammoth Cave is distinguished more for its vastness than its beauty—the Wyandotte for its great extent, its mammoth halls, its lofty ceilings, reaching frequently to the height of two hundred and sixty-seven feet; and especially for its numerous and beautiful natural fountains, which almost continually meet the eye in every direction. A portion of this cave has been known and visited for over forty years. This portion is about three miles in length and is termed the Old Cave. In 1840 a new door from within the old cave was discovered which extended the caves united to about twelve miles in extent. In 1853 a still newer discovery of ingress was accidentally made, which has added eight or ten miles thereto, and disclosed a plan of formations more extensive and more beautiful than any heretofore known. The cave contains every kind of formation peculiar to the Mammoth and other caves, besides some very peculiar and unique formations found only in Wyandotte Cave.

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We are confident the CASH SYSTEM is the only true one, and shall make it our increased effort to do business on that basis, and no house can successfully compete with us.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

To this Department, we call the especial attention of all in the city, country, and places tributary to Milwaukee, as possessing advantages to any store in the West. Our store is large, the assortment more numerous, and shall keep it our constant effort to do just which you generally find in Hardware Stores.

Please call upon us, or send your orders, and we will endeavor to please you both in prices and goods. TERMS CASH.

TINNERS' STOCK.

We keep constantly on hand a fine stock of TIN PLATE, COPPER, SHEET IRON, ZINC, SOLDER, and everything used by Tinners. Our prices are low, and are prepared to commence with any other place, CHICAGO NOT EXCEPTED. Please send in your orders with the cash, and the goods will be shipped without delay. ap28.

GARDEN TOOLS.

A full st

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, July 21st 1859.

Money Matters, &c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET TO-DAY.—We have the following report of the doings in the New York Money and Stock Markets to-day, by telegraph:

The money market, if anything, is favorably affected by the foreign news, which, when taken in connection with the shipments of gold has particular importance. The transactions in money to-day do not indicate any change in the sales of interest. The Africa's news has had a marked effect upon commercial and financial affairs. As regards the future of the money market there seems to be but one opinion, as the termination of war would at once remove any disturbing influence and give a freer action to confidence and credit.

While admitting the general good which is to result from the resumption of peaceful relations throughout Europe, the fact that the news is unfavorable to western interests cannot be lost sight of, though an export demand for breadstuffs and provisions now appears more remote, unless the crops of Europe should not be harvested in good order. Assuming that peace is to result from the armistice, this would seem to be the only contingency which is to enable western merchants to emerge at once from embarrassment and take freely of the goods now pouring in upon them from every European arrival.

Long faces are quite numerous on the Corn Exchange to-day, the foreign news proving very disappointing. The decline in flour is equal to 10@25 cts. ₱ bbl. In wheat there is also a fall, with more decline at the concession. Business in provisions, and especially in beef and pork, nearly suspended; neither buyers or sellers being disposed to operate at this juncture.

Representations of the four trunk lines met this week for the purpose of adjusting some differences, growing out of the adoption of water rates by the Pennsylvania Central.

On the first impulse our stock exchange promptly responded to the extraordinary buoyancy in the London and French markets, with an important advance; but as business progressed the various aspects of the news were not regarded as specially favorable, and a decided reaction from the opening prices took place. The rise was most decided on those stocks that have been most largely sold of late for future delivery. Mich Central at one time advanced to 45¾, against 42¾ yesterday; N Y Central to 95@95⅞. Reading to 45¾; Rock Island to 61¾. N Y Central closed at 95¾, with a pressure to sell; Cleve & Toledo was the weakest on the list and fell to 24@24¾.

The quotations of Railroad bonds generally were better, but the transactions in a very moderate scale. Ill C bonds rose ¾@¾ ₱ cent; La C land Grants ¾ ₱ cent; there was an advance of ¾ ₱ cent on Mo and Tenn 6s. Most descriptions of State stocks are held higher; the market at the close has a heavy appearance, the disposition to realize the advance being quite general: the heaviness is most noticeable in western Railroad shares.

Breadstuffs, &c.

The following table shows the movements of breadstuffs at this point for the past 24 hours:

Receipts.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye bus
By M&M RR..	56	1,150	400	841	72	....
By M&Mis RR	115	....	392	....	....	....
By Lake	....	260	....	....	....	....
Total,.....	201	1,410	792	841	72	....

Shipments.

To Buffalo	650	3,500	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood.	964	1,072	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburgh	500	....	....	....	....	....
To Green Bay...	50	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	2,064	4,672	....	....	....	....

The wheat market continues dull and the tendency is still downward. In the morning a small lot of No. 1 spring sold at 65c, but the receipt of the foreign news was followed by a nominal decline of 5c, buyers fixing the outside limit of their offers at 60c. There was more activity in extra club, which went down to 74@75c, at which figures some 1,000 bus, in small lots, changed hands.

A hundred and fifty barrels of "Stone Mills" flour, (a choice city brand) sold at $5,50, and 150 bbls "Caledonia Creek" spring extra on p. t. The first of these is one of the best brands in the State, and the price obtained is far above that which ordinary qualities of flour will bring.

Oats did not reach so high a figure as yesterday, 30 to 32c being the ruling prices to-day. Corn, barley and rye remain inactive, the two last nominal. Potatoes, butter and eggs dull. Highwines unchanged. Wool firm.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.—Receipts: 1,857 bbls flour, 4,596 bus wheat, 27,811 bus corn, 1,220 bus oats, 167 bus barley. Shipments: 875 bbls flour, 11,000 bus wheat, 17,500 bus corn.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to day. Wheat opened firmer, and considerable activity was displayed in the market at an advance of 1c on yesterday's prices; but owing to some dull news from New York and Buffalo, and reports of heating in the warehouses, it became heavy and closed dull at the lowest price yet reached. About 85,000 bus changed hands, mostly standard spring, at 56@58c. A few cars of new No. 1 hard were sold at 60c, but the weather has the close that figure could not be obtained. The flour market was dull. A sale of 100 bbls fair spring extra was made at $3,75. Corn was active and firm, till after the receipts of the afternoon dispatches, when it declined 1c. About 60,000 bushels changed hands at 32c f. o. b. for Canal, 35@36c for No. 1 in store, and 42@43c for No. 2—closing heavy. Oats dull. No demand for rye, several parcels of which are now pressing on the market at 38@39c without buyers. Highwines dull. A few lots for city trade were sold at 24@25½c—closing weak. Hides firm. Wool quiet but firm. Freights unchanged—vessels take corn to Oswego at 6c, and to Buffalo at 8c.

ST. LOUIS, JULY 19, 1859.

FLOUR—A good business transacted, but prices unchanged; sales of nearly 3,000 bbls at $4,00@4,00 for city superfine.

WHEAT—Receipts confined to choice article of the new crop. Prices a shade firmer; choice new red $1,10@1,15; common to prime 90@98.

CORN—Dull; prime mixed white 58c delivered; choice white 60c.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY—7 P. M.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing to-day.

FLOUR—Sales 150 bbls "Stone Mills," (a choice city brand) spring extra at $5,50; 150 bbls "Caledonia Creek" on p. t.

WHEAT—Market inactive, closing at a nominal decline of 5c on No. 1 spring. Sales 300 bus No. 1 at 65c; 100 bus extra No. 1 at 70c; 252 bus extra club at 74c; 300 and 400 bus do at 75c; and 800 bus do f. o. b., at same price. 60c only offered for No. 1 at the close.

OATS—Lower. Sales 400 bus at 30c, and 200 bus nice at 32c.

CORN—Nominal at 60@63c for shelled.

BARLEY—Unsaleable.

RYE—None in market. Quoted nominally from 70 to 80c.

POTATOES—Plenty at 35@40c for old, and 70@50c for new. Not many of the latter offering.

EGGS—Remain dull at 8@9c by the bbl.

BUTTER—Good firkin worth 10c; roll 12@14c.

HIDES—Steady at 7½@8c for green, 8½@9c for pickled, 14@15c for dry salted, 16@13c for dry flint, 10@8 11c for calf green to salted, and 16@19c for dry do.

WOOL—Prices remain steady with good receipts. Sales 200 ⅜ blood at 40c. The general range is 30 to 32c for ¼ to full blood.

HIGHWINES—Quoted to-day at 25½c.

WHITEFISH—Dull at $4 for No. 1's, to $3,50 for No 2's, $3 for No. 3's, city inspected.

TROUT—Slow at $3,50. Receipts increasing.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD, July 21.—1,150 bus wheat, 400 bus oats, 20 tons stone, 341 bus corn, 58 bbls flour, 1,295 lbs hides, 72 bus barley, 200 lbs butter, 2,784 lbs wool, 16,200 lbs sundries, 330 lbs rags, 9 sheep, 12 cattle, 10 live hogs.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA R. R., July 21st.—115 bbls flour, 992 bus oats, 18 bus potatoes, 100 dox pails, 3,330 lbs hides, 2,550 lbs ginseng, 5,630 lbs sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Heavy, unsettled and 15@25c lower; sales 5,300 bbls at 4,50@4,90 for superfine state; 5,00@5,40 for extra do; 4,50@4,90 for superfine western; 4,90@5,60 for common to good Ex western, 5,00@5,50 for Ohio, 4,85@5,50 for Michigan and Indiana brands for shipping grades. Sold at 4,90@5,00 for round hoop Ohio, closing dull. Rye flour 4@4,75.

WHEAT—Dull and 2@3c lower; sales 5,000 bush at 90c for Chi spring; 1,22@1,28 for new red southern; 1,35@1,45 new white do and mixed western.

RYE—Dull.

BARLEY—Nominally unchanged.

CORN—Dull and lower; sales 1,300 bus 57@60 for old and new mixed western; 90 for red yellow.

OATS—Heavy at 41@43c for State and 40@48 for Canadian.

WHISKEY—Lower; sales 450 bbls 25½@26¾.

PORK—Market a trifle but decidedly lower; sales 5,500 bbls at 15,75@15,80 for mess; 11,50@11,61 for prime; 13,87@15 for thin mess.

BEEF—Unchanged; sales 400 bbls at 6@6.15 for country prime, 8@9 for do mess; 9,50@13 for repacked Chicago, 13,50@15 for extras. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at 18@24. Beef hams firm; sales small at 12@13.

BACON—Dull.

CUT MEATS—Dull and drooping; sales 220 pkgs at 6½@6¾ for shoulders; 9@9¾ for hams.

LARD—Steady; sales 320 bbls at 10¾@11¾.

BUTTER—Firm; 16@19 for Ohio; 11@15c for State.

CHEESE—Firm at 8@9 for prime.

TALLOW—Firm; sales 29,000 lbs 11@11¼.

SUGAR—Sold barely 1 ₱ 8¾ of 71 1,01¾, Mo 6's 88½, Cal 7's 81¾, N C 6's 95¾, Hud 3d m'g 72, I C bonds 84, Pac 6's, Reading 41¾, La C 82¾, C & R I 61¾; G & C 64½, Pan 1,11.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, July 21st, 1859.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Cleveland, Dougal, Grand Haven
Steamer City of Cleveland, Squier, Grand Haven
Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers
Steamer Traveller, Sweeney, Chicago, 260 bus wheat, 190 lbs, 2 white lead, 2 horses, 192 empty beer bbls, 17 pkgs sundries, 82 pass
Propeller Ogontz, Flood, Chicago
Propeller Globe, Pratt, Buffalo, 19 tons mdz
Brig Empire State, Cornwell, Oswego, 1,150 bbls salt, 55 tons pig iron
Schooner J & A Stronach, Otto, Manistee, 55m ft lumber

CLEARED.

Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Two Rivers
Steamer Cleveland, Dougall, Grand Haven
Steamer City of Cleveland, Squier, Grand Haven
Steamer Traveller, Sweeney, Chicago
Propeller Hunter, Dickson, Collingwood, 964 bbls flour, 1,072 bus wheat, 57 bales wool, 1,150 hides
Propeller Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, 8 tons mdz, 650 bbls flour, 3,500 bus wheat
Propeller Ogontz, Flood, Green Bay, 50 bbls flour, 5 bbls whiskey
Propeller Globe, Pratt, Oshkosh
Propeller Wisconsin, Hickey, Ogdensburgh, 500 bbls flour, 11 casks lobsters
Schooner Tempest, Leslie, Green Bay
Schooner J. & A. Stronach, Otto, Manistee
Schooner H. L. Whitman, Jennings, Marquette

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Vessels passed Port Colborne Lock from 4 P. M. on the 19th of July till 9 P. M. on the 20th of July.

Bound West—None.

Bound East—Brig Mark Alexander; brig M. Egan, 200m Scht Watchful; bark Fontainelle.

☞ The following is a list of vessels which passed Detroit from Tuesday noon to Wednesday noon:

Up—Prop. Wyoming; schrs. Cincinnati, Conn's Dow, Corsica, Sirius, Sea Mew, Mary Miller, Lake Saxon, Empire State, schrs. Presto, Stranger, C. L. Barton, Sunshine, L. B. Goldsmith, J. B. Chapin, Granger.

Weather at Detroit pleasant; moderate north wind.

STEAMER DISABLED.—The schooner *Charlotte* was disabled Wednesday morning, at the mouth of the Chicago Harbor. The tug, towing her out, cast her off too soon, and she drifted on the pier, driving her anchor, bow, just above light-water line. She was run up the North Branch, for repairs.

CAPT. MCNEIL'S FAMILY.—Mrs. McNeil, wife of the captain of the bark Sunshine, expected on the 2nd inst., arrived in the city yesterday morning on her way to St. Joseph where the family reside. The bodies of her two boys, lost at that time, were sent on the day previous. The body of the captain has not yet been recovered. The body of the little girl has not yet been found, but a late issue of the Milwaukee News says the schooner Thornton, while off Port Burwell, on Tuesday, the 5th, picked up the body of a female child aged about 10 years, floating on the water. It was too much decayed to be recognized or brought on board, and was therefore buried in the lake. It is supposed to have been the daughter of Mrs. McNeil.—*Detroit Advertiser, 18th.*

Books, Stationery, &c.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

MILES STANDISH ILLUSTRATED; A neat beautiful Gift Book.
Bayard Taylor's Complete Works; 6 vol.
The Gulph Stream; by Drake.
Ann, or Ministry Little.
Kit Carson; 8vo, Illustrated.
Macaulay's History of England: Home.
D'Israeli's Curiosities.
Nature and the Supernatural.
Helfrey, the Hungarian Potter.
Paul and Virginia.
Pictures of a Country Life; 2 vols, by Alice Carey.
Mountain Memories of Childhood.
Friends in Council.
Street Thoughts; by Rev. M. Dexter.
Mentwold; a novel.
Souvenirs of Travel; 2 vols; by Madame Le Vat.
The Methodist; 2 Vols.
The Three Beautiful, and Good.
Two Ways of Wedlock: from the Home Journal.
For sale by C. H. HERMAN,
au29 175 East Water st.

ROMANCE AND FICTION.

GRACE AGUILAR'S WORKS, 9 VOLS;
Julia Kavanaugh's Works, 7 vols;
Miss McIntosh's Works, 5 vols;
Marryatt's Works, 12 vols;
Miss Sewell's Works, 10 vols.
Miss Bonner's Works, 13 vols;
Jane Austin's Works, 14 vols;
Currer Bell's Works and tales, 4 vols;
Theresa Pamphlet's Works, 10 vols;
Caroline Lee Hentz's Works, 11 vols;
Chas. Dickens' Works, 17 vols;
Simm's Novels and Tales, 17 Vols;
Capt. Reed's Works, 8 vols;
A. J. Ree's Works, 5 vols;
Hendriks Conscience's Works, 8 vols.
may17 C. H. HERMAN, 175 East Water st.

New Rag and Paper Warehouse!

CHASE & BRADLEY,
210 WEST WATER STREET,
Bet. Spring and Oneida St. bridges, Milwaukee.
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS FOR the sale of every variety of Wrapping Paper, at Mill prices.
Highest Price in Cash paid for Rags, Old Papers, Rope, and all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's Stock.
jeo26tf3-dat6mon

Groceries and Provisions.

J. D. ALLCOTT. A. S. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,
FAMILY GROCERS,
22 Chestnut Street,
MILWAUKEE.
Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge
dec14m2d1y

THIS WAY WITH YOUR MONEY!

JOHN W. LEDYARD,
Cash Grocer and Wine Dealer,
NO. 161 EAST WATER STREET.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY FINE GREEN and BLACK TEAS:
The best place to buy OLD JAVA and MOCHA COFFEE:
The best place to buy rice SYRUPS:
The best place to buy all kinds of MOLASSES;
The best place to buy all kinds of SUGARS;
The best place to buy all kinds of SALT FISH;
The best place to buy Cross & Blackwell's PICKLES:
The best place to buy all kinds FOREIGN SAUCES:
The best place to buy all kinds of PEPPERS;
The best place to buy SUGAR CURED HAMS;
The best place to buy SMOKED BEEF;
The best place to buy CHOICE BUTTER;
The best place to buy PALE ALE;
The best place to buy FOREIGN ALE and PORTER
The best place to buy all kinds of CANDLES;
The best place to buy all kinds WASHING SOAPS;
The best place to buy STARCH;
The best place to buy all kinds RAISINS, PRUNES;
The best place to buy all kinds NUTS;
The best place to buy LIQUORS for family use
The best place to buy Native and Foreign WINES;
The best place to buy a Good box CIGARS;
The best place to buy Meerschaum SMOKING TOBACCO;
The best place to buy hish and low cost CHEWING TOBACCO;
The best place to buy Weldam Pine Apple CHEESE;
The best place to buy English & American
The best place to buy GOOD TEAS;
The best place to buy GOODS CHEAP.
The best place to buy all kinds GROCERIES:
We ask the citizens of Milwaukee to call on us—Fish and roe.
jel7 JNO. W. LEDYARD.

F. JACOBI & CO.,
No. 20 Market Square, Murray's Block
RECOMMEND THEIR WELL KNOWN stock of—
FRENCH AND RHINE WINES,
BRANDIES, ARRAC, RUM AND GIN,
And all other articles in their line of business. Our goods are of the best quality, and we continue to sell the same at lowest possible prices.
One Counter, and some other articles adapted to a Grocery Store, for sale cheap. aug23-dlmdly

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of Sinclair & Gunnison, has removed into store No. 98 East Water Street, where he will have constantly on hand a full assortment of Groceries, Family Flour, Glass, White Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he will offer low to cash, or prompt paying customers. He will be pleased to see any of the friends of the old concern and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. M. SINCLAIR.
Milwaukee, April 25th, 1859. ap26dlm6m

EDWARD TRUSLOW,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS
Teas, Tobacco, Fish, &c.,
119 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HAVING A BUYER CONSTANTLY IN the New York market, has facilities for offering Goods not surpassed by any House in the West.
jel6gmdly

Auction Sales.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the condition of a certain promissory note, bearing date December 1st, A. D., 1857, executed by W. H. Dillingham and John N. Harris, and also in the condition of a certain recorded mortgage of the same date, executed by said Dillingham and Harris to secure the payment of said note. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that we shall expose for sale and sell on Tuesday the 16th day of August, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Spring street Bridge in the City of Milwaukee, the schooner William H. Stevens, her masts, bowsprit, sails, boat, anchor, cables, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging, to satisfy said note and mortgage, the one said note and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.
JAMES A. JAMES, and
JOSEPH JAMES,
Mortgagees.
BUTLER, BUTTRICK & PRATT,
GOTTFRIED, Attorneys for B. W. BROWN, Agent.
jy16d22d1w

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

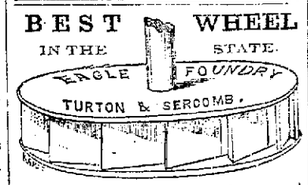
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made by the County Court of Dodge County, State of Wisconsin, on the 23rd of May last past, in the matter of the estate of Solomon June deceased, the undersigned Administrators will on the 20th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, Wis., offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, the real estate belonging to said estate, to-wit:—Lots number seven (7) and eight (8) of block one hundred and thirty-three (133) in the First Ward of the City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin.
The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.
Dated the 14th day of June, A. D. 1859.
NARCISSE M. JUNEAU,
HENRY WHITE,
Administrators.
June21d18d5w.
The above sale is hereby postponed to the 16th day of August next, at the same place and time of day.
July 20th, 1859. NARCISSE M. JUNEAU,
HENRY R. WHITE,
Administrators.
jy21d15d4tawg2t.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NUMBER 146 EAST WATER STREET,
Milwaukee. CALEB WALL will sell all descriptions of goods at his usual price; advance on all goods, and sell at public or private sale. sep21

WILLIAMS & RODWAY,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Land Agents and Money Brokers,
19 WISCONSIN STREET, 19.
WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENtion to the sale of Furniture, Dry Goods, and every description of merchandise, at their Sale room or in any part of the City or County.
☞ Liberal advances on consignments, and prompt returns made.
N. B.—Bonds, Notes, and Mortgages negotiated.
E. WILLIAMS. W. H. RODWAY.
Milwaukee, January 17, 1859. ja18d3m&d1y

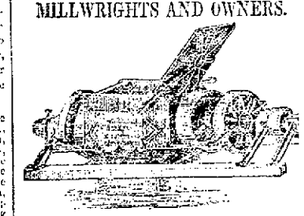
Machinery.

BEST WHEEL IN THE STATE.



EAGLE STEAM FOUNDRY,
WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT in the STATE
TURTON & SERCOMB,
MANUFACTURERS OF FLOUR, SAW and other Mill Gearing, together with Castings of all descriptions. Steam Engines of the latest improvement. Brass and Composition work.
Also manufacturers of the celebrated Haviland & Tuttle Water Wheel. It uses less water, in proportion to the power given, than any other wheel manufactured. It is adapted to either high or low heads of water, runs perfectly steady, and is not affected by ice or back-water. It has given entire satisfaction to all who have used it, and that, together with its durability, gives it an entire superiority over all other wheels. Descriptive circulars, with reference, forwarded on application.
MILL STONES, BOLTING CLOTHS, SCREEN WIRE,
And Mill Furnishings, of all descriptions, at the shortest notice.
Also, Steam and Water Cocks, Steam Gauges and Whistles, Oil Pumps and Cups. Lignum Vitæ of all sizes.
THOMAS TURTON. JOHN SERCOMB.
jy14d57d1y

IMPORTANT NOTICE
—TO—
MILLWRIGHTS AND OWNERS.



The Excelsior Water Wheel Co.
ARE MANUFACTURING A NEW KIND of Water Wheel, patented 11th May, and 13th December, 1858, by D. H. Fairchild, of Vermont. It involves an entirely new principle of obtaining power, and of controlling the water, by which we obtain a greater maximum power than is afforded by any other wheel now in use. Some of the advantages of this wheel are:—
1st. We obtain the ENTIRE WEIGHT of the water, and have the advantage of the full head and fall, from water to water.
2d. It surpasses all other wheels in velocity and power.
3d. It is perfectly under the control of the workmen, either when used to drive 2 or 1 pair of stones, amount of machinery, as the strength of the wheel is not diminished by reducing its motion, since it depends upon the weight of the column of water, and not how the wheel, which always remains about the same.
4th. It occupies less space than any other wheel—is placed inside the flume, near the SURFACE of the water, and is never affected by frost.
5th. The wheel, being entirely of iron, being made of iron, and can be put in in any place and attached to saw Mills, Grist Mills, and machinery of all kinds, with less expense than any other wheel. The simplicity of the wheel is such that the expense of gearing up is avoided for nearly all purposes.
Together with the advantages above stated, we are ready to warrant the Wheel to possess a power equal to the following figures, for each foot fall of water

9 inch Wheel			53,100 horse-power.
10¼	"		71,700 "
12	"		92,100 "
13½	"		1,31,100 "
15	"		1,46,100 "
16½	"		1,57,100 "
18	"		2,32,100 "
19½	"		2,50,100 "
20	"		2,66,100 "
22	"		3,02,100 "
24	"		3,42,100 "
25	"		3,62,100 "
28	"		4,25,100 "
30	"		4,76,100 "

Wheels of the above sizes make from 400 to 1600 revolutions per minute. When sold, are complete with gates, pulleys and rod, so that the purchaser has only to place it in the flume, which can be done with less expense than any other wheel now in use.
The Company have competent workmen, who will put them in any place in working like manner, at reasonable rates. Address D. H. FAIRCHILD, at a less price than any other wheels now in use.
W. B. STURGESS, Secy, Troy, N. Y.

CERTIFICATES.

SHARLESTOWN, Ill., Dec. 1, 1858.
DEAR SIR—In answering your letter asking my opinion of the Fairchild Patent Water Wheel that you put into my factory for me, I take great pleasure in saying that it has exceeded my expectations. I took out a 30 inch Bursted Wheel and put in a 36 inch, by 9 feet Bucket, and replaced it by the "Excelsior Double Turbine" 15 inch Wheels, and it gives more power, with no greater amount of water, and the motion is more even and steady. I would also say that it has also the advantage of being very clean and durable.
It operates under a 9 feet head and fall, and carries without gate 4 pairs of 4 feet stones, and 2 pairs of 4½ feet stones, and 1 pair of 4 feet stones, and 1 pair of 3½ feet stones, and 1 pair of 3 feet stones, and 1 pair of 2½ feet stones, and 1 pair of 2 feet stones, and 1 pair of 1½ feet stones, and 1 pair of 1 foot stones, and 1 pair of ½ foot stones, and 1 pair of ¼ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅛ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₁₆ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₃₂ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₆₄ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₁₂₈ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₂₅₆ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₅₁₂ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₁₀₂₄ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₂₀₄₈ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₄₀₉₆ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₈₁₉₂ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₁₆₃₈₄ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₃₂₇₆₈ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₆₅₅₃₆ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₁₃₁₀₇₂ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₂₆₂₁₄₄ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₅₂₄₂₈₈ foot stones, and 1 pair of ⅟₁₀₄₈₅₇₆ foot stones, and 1 pair of 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